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MY NEIGHBOR.

Some wise man—I forgot who—has called a boarding-house a little world, made up, like the great world, of odds and ends, where you may find a genius at your right hand and a fool at your left. *My* left hand neighbor, in the case I am recalling, was not a fool, but a Frenchman; and my right—well, my right-hand neighbor was something more perplexing, more interesting than a genius, for it was—a woman.

I am an engineer by profession, and had been sent to L——, to superintend the laying of a new line of rail. It was my first dinner in Mrs. Apthwaite's boarding-house, and I looked with a stranger's curiosity down the long table at the double row of faces, no one of which I had seen before that day. One seat only, just at my right, was vacant, but the knife and fork laid about the napkin indicated that its owner was expected to take possession.

"Miss Knowles is late again to-day," remarked a young man opposite. "Those tiresome little animals keep her out of all conscience."

My mental wonder as to whether the lady could be connected with a menagerie was answered by Mr. Deblay, the Frenchman at my left.

"My faith!" he exclaimed, "I astonish myself that a lady such as cette belle Mademoiselle Noailles is not before this restricted to *one* scholar—life-long, bien entendu!" he added, diverting his soup-spoon from its legitimate use to kiss it with a flourish.

"Why don't you try her with the proposal, Deblay? She seems to smile more on you," said, with a just perceptible sneer, a man next to the first speaker.

"Oh, mon Dieu!" cried Deblay, "she smiles yes; but a smile as bright and cold as sunshine on an iceberg. Ah, it is a bad counsel you make your friends, M. Vebstere!"

"That's because he likes to see 'em in the same fix as himself, eh, Webster?" slyly said the young man who had spoken about "little animals."

The remark evidently contained a meaning unwelcome to Mr. Webster. His black eye-brows came closer together, and his heavy mustache gave an impatient jerk, as he said hastily, "Much obliged, I'm sure, but I'm not over anxious for smiles from nobody knows who—"

"Gentlemen, gentlemen, I call you to order," said a stout man farther down, who had pushed aside his soup-plate and was busy mixing a dish of salad. "'Of the dead and the absent'—you know the old proverb."

Just then the door opened, and a woman entered. I own my curiosity was roused by the preceding conversation, and I followed her with my eyes as she walked nearly the length of the long table to the vacant seat; but, owing to the light, I could distinguish hardly anything more than her movements and the outlines of her figure were unusually graceful. As she reached my side I rose and drew back her chair, for which little attention she thanked me with the same cold smile—as I could now perceive—of which the young Frenchman had spoken, and his simile seemed to me one less fanciful than at first.

It is my theory that a first-rate engineer may have something of the artist in him. Now I may say, without undue vanity, that I was a first-rate engineer, and I suppose it was this artistic something which was so strongly impressed by the sort of harmony in the voice, gesture and whole presence of the woman beside me. My curiosity had changed at once into interest; I cast about in my mind how to make her more aware of my existence than she had as yet the air of being.

"There does not appear to be any master of ceremonies here," I began, "so we must introduce ourselves—since we are to be neighbors. Permit me to present myself as George Denvers, an engineer, and very much at your service professionally or otherwise," I blundered on, not very well knowing what I was saying, for she had turned her eyes full on me, and they made me lose my head a little, "And you?"

"Miss Knowles, a drawing-teacher," she answered, not exactly shortly, but briefly. But I would not take the hint. I wanted to make her look at me again. I took up the glass of water before me.

"This is rather a cold element for pledge-offering, Miss Knowles," I said, "but at least it is a pure one. Suppose we drink to neighborhood and friendship."

I had succeeded. She did look at me again, her eyes resting on my face with an indescribable expression.

"You are a bold man, Mr. Denvers," she said, finally, "to offer that pledge to an utter stranger. Why, I might be—anything!—a thief or a murderer for what you know!"

"Oh, pray allow me more skill in physiognomy," said I, thinking the while how oddly her words chimed in with those of Webster a minute ago.

"You believe in physiognomy? So do I," she said quickly; then, as if repenting of even that slight impulsiveness, she resumed in the old tone, "Still, suppose after all I were to turn out a desperate character—what would you say then?"

"I should say, with one of our New York judges, that there must have been 'attenuating circumstances,'" I replied, laughing.

She smiled and reached out her hand to her glass. "Very well. 'To neighborhood and friendship,' then, since you choose to run the risk."

This little dialogue had been carried on so far under cover of a rather noisy discussion opposite, but here some one spoke to Miss Knowles, and I was obliged to content myself with observing her. I did not find it a tiresome occupation. She was a very handsome woman—for, though unmarried and evidently young, no one would have thought of calling Miss Knowles a girl—and there was much more than beauty in her face, there was a meaning in every line, a meaning which suggested that hers had been no ordinary or easy life. But, though a set face, it was not a hard one, and attracted in spite of itself.

"Miss Knowles, I think it is too unkind," said the person who had interrupted us, one of the prettiest little school-girls I ever saw, leaning forward from our side of the table. "You haven't spoken a word to me yet. I do believe you've forgotten that we're engaged."

"By Jove! Miss Knowles is to be envied!" It was Webster who said this, and the marked way in which he said it made the speech a rude one. Deblay perhaps thought so, for he said, instantly:

"Oh, mon Dieu! yes, Mees Noailles and Mees Morrell are to be envied and blamed alike, both the two. It is cruel of your sex to monopolize itself against us miserables; you hear, Mademoiselle Morrell?"

If one had fancied Miss Knowles' face hard, he would have changed his mind in watching the smile with which she answered the laughing young girl, a smile out of which the ice had melted and left pure sunlight.

"No, I've not forgotten, Rosa," she said; but you know of old I never kiss and tell."

It was a peculiarity of this woman's—as I had occasion later repeatedly to observe—that, whatever she said or did, she could not help being remarkable, so much her personality made itself felt in everything. She made that quotation from the common little song just as anybody might have done, carelessly, and manifestly without a thought of effect, yet I do not believe there was a man at the table who heard it from her lips quite unmoved. Even Webster lifted his eyes to her with a kind of sullen admiration, a tribute which he was as unwilling to give as she to receive, but which was forced from him against his will.

My pledge of friendship, I am constrained to admit, did not advance me as I could have wished with Miss Knowles. A certain degree of progress she allowed me to make, but never one step beyond. Oddly enough, it was a kind of disagreement which served me most, and which came about in this way. One evening I had been reading to her, and had just closed the book as twilight came on, when my attention was attracted by a newly married pair in the balcony opposite, who, regardless of the double row of houses, were indulging in some of those demonstrations peculiar to the honeymoon. It would only have amused me, as usual, but for the effect it had on Miss Knowles. I shall never forget her look nor her tone—the mixture of pity, contempt, and something that was almost like envy, as she said under her breath—'She thinks it will last!—poor little fool!' Involuntarily a quotation from the volume we had been reading together came to my lips: "I too, have been in Arcadia!" I should hardly have known that I had spoken aloud, but for the way in which she turned on me.

"What suggested that to you?" she said, imperiously. "Tell me, I insist!"

"The expression of your face just now," I answered, smiling. "There was a whole romance in it."

"Indeed!" she rejoined, with a deliberate emphasis contrasting with her former abruptness, "that must be an agreeable pastime, trying to surprise faces off their guard! Perhaps you are going to favor me with other revelations gained in the same way?"

Aside from the sudden, most unwelcome conviction that I had indeed chanced on some jarring chord in the past, I was so taken aback by her cold and cutting manner of speaking as to be literally without words to reply. I could only look at her, but she undersood my look, I suppose, for the next moment she said, in a very different tone: "I beg your pardon, sincerely, Mr. Denvers, you have a right to your thoughts, and it was I who forced you to explain them. Only"—and she gave a forced smile, "take my advice, don't waste your time in studying my face; the romances you might read there would not be good for much in any sense. And now forgive me!" And she reached out her hand to me. I took it and held it a moment while our eyes met. What she read in mine I don't know, but whatever it was, it did not appear to please her, for she drew her hand away quickly with a slight frown. Still, as I said, after this, though she did not admit me to any more real intimacy, her manner was less formal and more friendly.

Meantime, while I was, as I hoped, making progress in her good graces, events were working to bring to the surface the latent feud between her and Mr. Webster. That amiable gentleman had taken to devoting himself somewhat demonstratively to Miss Rosa Morrell, to the manifest discomfiture of M. Eugene Deblay, but not of Miss Rosa herself, who, like most school-girls, was an arrant little flirt, and had not the slightest objection to any number of strings to her bow. So she did not check Webster's rather pronounced felicitations on the occasion of her sixteenth birthday, but replied with a look at once shy and saucy, and quite enough to turn any head not turned already, as she went off laughing to school. Miss Knowles looked after her with a kind of wistful tenderness.

"Sixteen to-day!" said she. "What must it seem like to be sixteen, I wonder!"

"One would think, to hear you, there were a hundred years between you!" said I laughing.

"I am twenty-two," she said gravely. "Only six years, then!"

"*Only* six years!" she echoed—"only six ages! That child is just beginning life, and I—!"

"And you—?" I repeated, as she paused, lost in thought, apparently.

"I—must be going to my scholars," she rejoined, with a quick look, half suspicious, half mischievous, at me, as she started up.

"Tiresome little animals, as Mr. Thorne rightly called them," said I, rising too. As we entered the hall, the street door was just closing on Webster.

"Will that be [illegible], do you think?" I asked, the sight of him reminding me of the subject. [illegible]

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Miss Knowles, stopping short and gazing anxiously in my face—"Rosa—Miss Morrell and Mr. Webster do you mean? Do you see any real reason for asking such a question?"

"Only human nature in general, and—if you will excuse my saying so of your little friend—Miss Morrell's nature in particular. I don't think if I were in Webster's place, I should despair."

"Rosa is thoughtless, but I cannot believe"—She did not finish her sentence, but with knit brows walked off, declining, as she invariably did, my company on the way.

That same evening, as I was smoking at my window, I heard Miss Knowles' voice from the next room, Miss Morrell's. She had apparently just opened the window, which must have been open, for I heard every word distinctly.

"No, Rosa, I certainly do not like him. I distrust his face; it is cruel and cowardly. If the choice were really between the two, I should say a thousand times sooner Mr. Deblay than Mr. Webster, for at least—" But when it came to names, I thought it time to make some sign of existence. I gave a slight cough; the window instantly closed, and I heard no more.

It appeared, that I had not been the only uninvited listener to this fragmentary scene. The next minute Webster came out of the farthest corner of the balcony, where he had been sitting, too deep in shadow to be perceived until he moved. His face, as it came into the light, wore an expression that certainly justified Miss Knowles' opinion.

"So that's her little game!" he muttered. "But if I don't manage to get odd trick of her, by ——!" and with an oath he brought down his hand on the railing as he disappeared.

I hesitated at first if I ought not to put Miss Knowles on her guard, by informing her of what had passed. But I felt ashamed to disquiet her, no doubt needlessly, by repeating that vague sort of bluster, and as, for the next few days, Webster seemed quieter than usual, I ended by myself forgetting his words.

But somewhat more than a week later, his manner suddenly changed. It was one morning that he had a friend with him, whom he had brought home the night before and kept to breakfast. This fellow, Mosely I think was his name, was one of Webster's own sort, and the two were in oppressively high spirits, Webster, in particular, making a great number of small jokes, pointless, as it struck me, but which appeared to afford him much satisfaction, and which he accompanied, as I fancied, by sly glances at Miss Knowles for which I should have been delighted to fling the contents of my coffee-cup in his face.

Toward the end of the meal, Mosely reminded Webster of some letter which the latter was to show him. Webster took out his pocket-book, and began turning over the papers inside.

"This it, Gus?" said Mosely, taking hold of the nearest, a square white envelope directed in what looked, so far as I could see across the table, a very peculiar hand. But Webster drew it back hastily.

"No, no, that's a private letter," he answered, and this time I could not mistake that he gave one of those odd looks across at Miss Knowles, "a very peculiarly private letter, that I wouldn't let out of my hands for a double X."

"Well, you needn't be afraid of my making a bid for it," replied Mosely; "I've use enough for my double P's without buying up old paper. Now, then! have you found the right thing this time, or shall I call again next Christmas?"

Webster, it appeared, had found the right thing, and the two witty gentlemen presently deprived us of their company.

"I don't remember ever to have seen Mr. Webster in such an agreeable flow of spirits," said I to Miss Knowles, who, with myself, happened to be the last left at the table. "I wonder what it betokens?"

"No good to somebody," answered Miss Knowles contemptuously, the first word she had ever said to me against Webster. I was about to reply, when my foot touched something under the table, and stooping down I picked up a paper.

"Mr. Webster has dropped one of his letters—the 'peculiarly private' one perhaps," I said laughing, and, turning it over, recognized, in fact, the marked handwriting. At the same moment Miss Knowles' eyes fell on the superscription, and her face grew white to the very lips.

"My God! can it be—!" she gasped. 'Give it to me—the letter—the letter—" impatiently as I looked at her in bewilderment. I gave it to her, she tore it open, cast one glance at the signature, and then her hand as if palsied let the crushed paper fall, and she sat staring straight before her with a look of such blank despair as I hope never to see again in any human face.

"What is the writer of that letter to you?" I cried, with a pang of keen, though undefined jealousy.

"He was—he is—my husband," she said, slowly, as if every word was a weight dragged from her. Then, with a sudden, feverish haste. "You did not expect to find me an impostor! But remember, I warned you! Ah, you are silent! You would not drink that pledge to friendship now?"

"Not to friendship," I broke in, roused out of my stupor, "but to love! Why should a man you hate stand between you and—"

"Stop, Mr. Denvers," she interposed gravely, "stop before you speak any word to destroy the single pleasant memory of all my later years. Do I look like a woman," she continued, lifting her head proudly, "to sacrifice honor to happiness? Have I ever given you a glance or a tone that could let you think that?"

"No," said I, bitterly, "you have been prudence itself! It is so easy to be prudent when one is cold; so easy to say—Go, for I do not love you!"

There was a moment's silence; and then a voice, her voice, but as I had never heard it yet, spoke my name; "George," it said, softly, "I do not say—Go, for I do not love you! but, Go, *because* I love you! Hush! You know me well enough to know that means good-by forever;—not one word more, if you would have me believe you worthy of my confession."

She had known how to use an appeal impossible to resist. I set my teeth to keep back the struggling words, while she continued, "I count on you to help instead of hindering me. I feel too stunned, too bewildered to think clearly." She took up the letter again, and looked at it as if some sort of conflict were going on in her mind. "Nonsense," she said, finally, with a bitter smile, "such delicate scruples are misplaced between husband and wife; I will respect your confidence as you would respect mine, James Huntley." And with that she opened the letter again and read it through deliberately.

"I have no time to lose," she cried, when it was finished. "That man, Webster, has somehow discovered my secret, and betrayed it to—to *him*"—striking the paper. "He will follow his letter, he writes at once—why, good God! he may be here, then, at any time—this very day! No, I have not an instant to spare." She stood up, and holding out both her hands, looked long and earnestly in my face. "Good-bye, George," she said; "wherever and whatever my life may be, it will be the brighter for you. God bless you, and good-bye forever!"

"Not quite yet," I pleaded. "You will let me have one look, one word, at the very last—I must, I will!"

She hesitated; my face, perhaps, warned her not to tax submission too far.

"You will promise me, then, to make no attempt to change my resolution or to keep any hold on me? for Heaven, that knows all I have borne, and all I could not bear in the old life, Heaven is my witness, that I would return to it sooner than—I have your word, then?"

"You have my word," I answered, perceiving by the determination in her features that any hesitation would be worse than useless.

"Come again in an hour, then, and you will find me ready. My preparations, like my friends, are few," she said, with another of those bitter smiles; and with that we separated.

I walked through the streets like one in a dream, seeing nothing before me, nothing but what I had left behind—the woman I loved passionately, and in one little hour's time was to lose forever. But, with all the passion and will that was in me, I vowed that I would not lose her thus. I would fulfil the letter of my promise to her. I would not seek, by word or act, to sway her from her conscience, but I would keep myself informed of her movements, and contrive, somehow, sooner or later, to be near her; I would wait for her till death, if need were; but let her pass wholly and forever out of my life, I neither could nor would.

On reaching the railway station, even my preoccupation became aware of some unusual excitement. I joined a knot of eager talkers, and learned that there had been an accident to a passenger on one of the eastern trains just in. The stranger, who, according to the general testimony, had appeared to be in a singular hurry and excitement, had jumped off the train before it was fairly stationary—had somehow slipped and fallen, and—had been picked up for dead.

I made my way to where the body was lying. It was that of a man of some thirty years of age, evidently belonging to the wealthier classes. The face, which was not disfigured, was handsome, in spite of the traces of passion and dissipation. He was quite dead; they had given up attempting to restore him, and were searching the body for identification. One of them, as I approached, had just opened a pocket-book filled with papers and marked inside with a name. I read the name over his shoulder: it was James Huntley!

Strange chapter in the strange romance interwoven with my life! This man's death, so sudden, so little to be looked for, had come to cut the knot of all the doubts, the difficulties, the despair which else might have enveloped the whole future of two lives! It seemed to me, that if I ever saw the finger of Destiny in any human event, I saw it there.

I waited only long enough to make sure that there was no mistake, and then I hurried back to Miss Knowles—to Miss Knowles?—that is, to Mrs. Huntley. Yes, for the first time, I realized that it was a *husband's* dreadful death that I was hastening to communicate to his newly made widow, and I shrunk from my task.

I knocked gently at her door. She opened it, and seeing me, looked at me for the first moment in silent surprise; then putting the natural interpretation of her own absorbing thought on my return, so much before the time set, she cried out—"I am too late, then, after all? He is here already?"

"You have nothing more to fear from him," I said, gravely trying to break the shock to her by degrees. But she did not understand.

"Nothing to fear, do you mean, from—from my husband?" she said, slowly, with a perplexed look in my face.

"You have nothing more to fear from the man who was your husband," I repeated distinctly. This time she caught my meaning. She grew white, and her lips trembled so she could hardly articulate the words. "Tell me—"

I gave her the briefest and most softened outline possible of what had happened. She stood like a stone, only her face showing that she heard. I never saw in any human countenance such an expression as that in her's while she listened—pity, relief, awe, all struggling together. Then she moved her lips, but I heard nothing; suddenly she dropped to the floor and buried her face in the sofa cushions, while a voice I should not have known for her's said: "Go—leave me alone!"

I had no words for such emotions as hers in that moment; I could only obey her in silence.

As I walked away, my mind going over all that had occurred, I could not help recalling the old saying, that man proposes and God disposes. This scheme of Webster's, laid with such malice and treachery—we had reason afterward to think that he had access to her writing-desk, and so discovered her secret—this plot, I say, on which he had counted to crush her utterly; had been the instrument, in the hands of a mysterious Providence, of working her deliverance; working it after a terrible manner, it is true, but not the less freeing her future from its life-long shadow.

I pass by all the history of those sad days, of sadness if not of mourning—the months of seclusion and waiting—to a time when I could claim her for my own before the eyes of the world, and call my neighbor, my friend, by the dearest name of wife.

"Eleanor," I said to her on our wedding-day asking the inevitable question which I suppose every lover since Adam's time has asked, "tell me, when did you begin to care for me?"

"George," she answered, looking at me with the sunshiny smile in which there was never any ice now, "do you remember my saying, the day we met, that I was a believer in physiognomy? I think the mischief was done when you looked at me with your generous honest eyes, and offered me that rash pledge of friendship; but I did not know it then," she added more gravely, "or I should have run away from you."

"And you dare to tell me so?" I said, assuming a jesting tone, for I didn't want to see the shadow to cloud her face. "Don't you know that it is high treason? from this time forth you are to consider yourself as having no past, nothing but a present. The tyrant has spoken! Do you mean to obey?"

"I obey, George," she said, her lovely dark eyes looking earnestly into mine, "and I thank Heaven for giving me a present that makes obedience easy."

I took the soft white hand that was so near mine, and—but go back to your own honeymoon for the rest; for, to use my wife's quotation, "I never kiss and tell."—*The Aldine.*

OUR NEW YORK FASHION LETTER.

Interesting Gossip About the Prevailing Fashions.

[Prepared for the Toledo Blade.]

People are not so much making up clothes just now as wearing them, and looking at other people's gowns. For society is like a masquerade, and beautiful old fashions reappear everywhere. Pretty girls are given to the study of old miniatures and Lady Blessington's Annuals, hoping secretly to discover some quaint habit which they may audaciously produce, and prank their bright lips and liquid eyes, their softly-curved shoulders and slim bodices all the more delightfully for the contrast of antique mode. The low shoe, and sandal with clocked stocking, the wide belt and wrought buckle, queer yoke, waste and hip cordage that fastens behind; the puffed sleeve and shoulder puff on the tight sleeve, chatelaine bags and reticules to match the dress, recall the costumes worn at the levees of the President. The most graceful fashion is a long, easily, close-fitting dress of soft grave color, looped high on the sides above a dark skirt that escapes the ground, a style similar to the one Martha Washington wears in her youthful portraits, and one that every artist likes to introduce into his pictures. The styles this season are from the best models of the past. The Medici dress, of elegant severity, plain in waist, sleeves, and skirt, with revers on the sides of the train, slashed shoulder-puffs and high ruff, is devised to show off the finest lines of high-bred forms. It is made up absolutely without other trimming than the lace or fur about the throat and sleeves. The chatelaine dress partakes of this dignified plainness, but is adapted to a wider class of materials than the Medici, which only appears well in rich goods. Soft colors and fabrics are chosen for these close gowns, which depend entirely on their quiet contrasts of color, faultless outlines and drapery to please the eyes, dispensing with any kind of trimming. Irish poplin, not the most fashionable material, though always retaining a certain favor, makes a very presentable dress. A shade of blue lavender is very charming over a plain skirt of brocaded velvet, deep prune color, with tight velvet sleeves. An exception is made in the matter of trimming, the overdress having a band of brocaded velvet ribbon in appropriate widths on the shoulders, throat and train. Sandals and dark purple silk stockings are worn with this dress. A chestnut velvet skirt without flounces has the best effect under a russet or gray over dress. A rich toilet is the favorite salmon buff over purplish maroon, worn for evening, with pink and crimson roses and dark foliage. A stylish reception dress is a buff silk with tablier bands of deep brown velvet above pleatings of buff crepe lisse, very broad revers of brown velvet on the side widths, cut slanting to show the silk on the hem, a flounce beaded with crepe and velvet, and a pointed overskirt finished in the same way.

A faint pink silk with tablier of brown velvet stripes, finished at the sides with a ruffle of [illegible] and crepe lisse pleating, has a train of brown faille striped with velvet, and long puffed sleeves of brown silk with velvet between the puffs. A pretty costume is white silk gauze with open lace stripes alternating with black velvet ones, the open stripes lined with rose-colored or crimson silk. Black velvet, which forms the state dress of many a woman's wardrobe, assumes more style when opening the side seams, the front of the skirt is formed into a deep tablier, edged with white lace, above a white silk petticoat covered with white tulle pleatings. The sides may be turned back and faced in revers, with crimson rose vine-like embroidery on the left, or the demi-train flounced to meet the lace shawl usually worn as overskirt, and draped with heavy-watered crimson sash. A half-high bodice with spreading ruff of yellow lace a finger deep, and corsage bouquet of crimson rose and buds worn with antique sleeves and lace ruffles, cannot be improved upon for dressy effect. A very elegant transformation of a plain but rich velvet is made by adding a tablier of white silk covered with alternate ruches of silk and tulle in diagonal curves, among which large red rose-buds are lightly woven. Revers of white silk covered with black lace daintily beaded soften the contrast between tablier and train. On the latter a black lace point is pleated for overskirt, with a bouquet of roses clinging in its folds on the left. The breast knot is a half open rose with pendent buds continuing the wide standing Flemish collar within a ruff of black thread lace. A plainer costume, but extremely lady-like, is a half-polonaise of brocaded gauze in rose patterns, edged with malines, the large scarf-like sides held together by two knotted sashes of white and crimson, above with flounced velvet skirt. There is a fancy for wearing large kerchiefs of lace under the standing ruche, crossed on the bosom with corsage knot of roses or violets, which is specially handsome, with a plain draped velvet.

As to plainer dresses, which women are more interested in, all indications are in favor of convenience and reduction of expense. With plain exactly fitting waist and sleeves, the skirts not over four yards wide, worn short for the street, and demi-trained for ceremonious occasions. Dress no longer is a subject for criticism from layman or pulpit. Most of the costumes are simple enough to be easily copied, and women who have taste and skill for it can again have the pleasure of making their own dresses. The song of the sewing machine will soon be heard in the land preparing for spring. Those whose arrangements must be delayed may take comfort in the certainty that cloth and velvet will be worn much later than usual this year.

Dolmans and caped dresses of pale gray and brown ladies cloth or tweed of light quality will be made for the street, and as the season advances polonaises and half-polonaises of thinner stuffs will be worn over silk skirts, which American ladies prefer to the velveteen used abroad, perhaps because it is only found in poorer quality here. Novel passementeries and fine close braiding will be used on outer garments, and trimming ribbons, velvet, and gimps take place of hand-made pleatings to a quarter degree. Small grave plaids in soft cloths will form part of every lady's wardrobe for traveling and walking. Livelier plaids for young ladies and children will be worn for early spring.

A new departure in fashion is that of trimming black silks with bright color, and what with cherry or rose-colored ruches, pipinage, and bindings on all the ruffles from throat to hem, the plainest dress of a lady's collection becomes handsome enough for a reception. Satin will again be in vogue to a limited extent both for trimming and full dress. It is slow in returning to favor here because there was such a surfeit of it a few years ago. Americans seize particular fashions, and cling to them so long that "they run them into the ground," and it is ten years before they want to see it again. If their fancies were more yielding the result would be greater fashions and variety.

Turbans of straw and felt will be among the spring fashions, and all shapes for the head will be more compact. Very light gray and brownish drab felt hats light as cork and fine as velvet, will be the first change from mid-winter bonnets and seal skin, though velvet and straw will be worn into summer. Trimmings of soft-colored lustrous ribbons alone, or of fragile ornaments of yellow straw mixed with black velvet, are seen on the models which have not yet left the hands of designers abroad.

Has anybody noticed the coincidence of the return to antique fashions with the anniversaries of our centennials? The fashions once set, will pass through one lustre, never fear. By the time the great Centennial comes round we may be wearing the long mittens and kerchiefs, shoe-buckles, and chintz-petticoats of Revolutionary times to suit this occasion. Chatelaine waists and ruffs gave the ladies of Boston the best chance in the world to sit down to their tea-drinking in the apparel of their grandmothers. Even such as had no old wardrobes to ransack for the glory of old brocade and tarnished lutestring, or modern coiffeurs to raise new models from, could pile their hair on the top of their heads, ruffle their elbows, knit their gowns and feel as if they could throw off the Long Wharf ever again single handed. They drank tea enough that night in Faneuil Hall to make up for the cargo the Mohawks wasted.

The *Bazar* copies from the Philadelphia *Press* mention of a historic quilt which belonged to Lady Washington, shown at the tea-drinking in the latter city. It was made of pieces from Lady Washington's state dresses during the Administration. As we are all talking of old styles and patriotic reminiscences now-a-days, ladies may be curious enough to hear something about this quilt. Its owner, Mrs. Finch, a grandniece of Washington, very kindly indulged me with a sight of this piece of needlework, in private, one day last summer, and it was genuine interest to trace Lady Washington's taste in dress from the pieces. The coverlet is entirely of silk and velvet, in black patterns, not elaborate in design or quilting, but very neatly made, as the work of a Virginia lady of that period would certainly be. The center and border were relics of grand brocades, one cream color, the other deep crimson, whole breadths of which were worked in as border, little traces showing a careful eye that it had been "guaged" on the waist as dressmakers do now. Lady Washington seems to have been specially fond of a delicate chintz pattern brocade, a tiny green sprig on a white ground, for pieces of three different designs of this sort are found in the quilt, showing that when her favorite wore out she had another like it as nearly as possible. Happy, illustrious lady, to be able to indulge her taste for white brocades with green sprigs! She must have had a charming bloom to wear those spring-like tints. And when years had paled her fair cheek, how handsome her gray hair and dark eyes must have been with that magnificent Turkish-looking damask, nearly the shade we now call sultana. It is something to have personages of such noble mien to reverence as the President and First Lady of the country. Have you ever noticed that the really great commanders of modern times were men of fine presence, and their consorts worthy mates of them? Napoleon, Wellington and Washington carried heads fit for marble, and their wives were eminently beautiful. The general evidently delighted that his wife's beauty should be set off by rich and becoming dress, for fragments of purplish crimson velvet and white-corded satin that have not lost their depth with time appear in the tell-tale quilt, and fancy couples them with yellow lace, and lawn kerchiefs and sees how they lighted up under the wax candles of the President's mansion in those levees which ended at ten o'clock. So the patriotic coverlet was studied inch by inch, while the genial lady who showed it told the most delightful reminiscences of the late Washington family who bequeathed it to her. There are plenty of Georgetown people who will remember how Mrs. Lewis Washington would mischievously send her servant round a day or so after some state occasion inviting this lady and that over to take a cup of tea with her. Each one would come expecting to meet one or two intimates dressed informally as herself, and the guests would flock in by dozens, till they found out Mrs. Washington's joke, and the fun that followed set every one in the best of spirits. It was always conceded that Mrs. Washington's surprises were the most delightful parties. This was among the old Georgetown families. It would hardly do to venture such liberties with the triple etiquette of the [illegible] aristocracy at the Capital to-day.

It ought not to be necessary, but it will be, to satisfy some curiosity, to say that this bit of remembrance is not written without the permission of the lady who [illegible] over the Washington quilt.

SHIRLEY DARE.

New York, Jan. 24, 1874.

DUKE ALEXIS.

What He Thinks of Us.

And now comes to the front another noble author, the Grand Duke Alexis, who has been publishing an account of his travels around the world in considerable more than Jules Verne's eighty days. A newspaper correspondent, who has seen the advance sheets of the book, says of it:

This is certainly a very curious work. To judge from what I have read of it—whether his Imperial Highness wrote it himself, or whether an able pen did it for him—the book is intensely interesting. The Grand Duke says the reception at New York almost stupified him. Up to the last moment he had not thought that so brilliant an ovation would be tendered in republican America to a son of a monarch. He was very weak when he landed in New York, and during his progress up Broadway frequently felt like fainting. But everybody was so kind to him that he tried hard to look pleased, as he was in his heart of hearts. Broadway, he says, in his opinion, is the finest thoroughfare in the world, because everything there—houses, shops and the people—looks not monotonous, but gay, lively, and bright.

What amused him, perhaps, more than anything else was that the bands, upon catching sight of him, struck up not the regular Russian anthem, but the so-called "Dirge of St. Catherine," which is played in Russia only at the funeral of a member of the imperial family! The cheers of the people were more deafening than any he had heard in Europe, from which he playfully concludes that lung diseases cannot be very prevalent in the New World. As to the soldiery, the variety of uniforms struck him as extremely odd. He says he saw, peacefully side by side, helmeted Prussians and "kepied" Frenchmen, red-coated Englishmen, and Irish troops bearing the banner of the Green Isle.

The Grand Duke cannot praise too highly American hotels. American fare, he thinks, however, is too rich. "There is at their tables," he exclaims, naively, "always too much of a good thing. I asked for the peculiar dishes of America, and at the hotel they could not give me any. Their cooks were Italian and French. Their landlord shrugged his shoulders when I asked him about it. Out West, however, my desire was at once gratified. I dined one day on pork and beans, a very palatable dish, which would certainly bear transplanting to Russia."

American manners, the Grand Duke thinks, are a little awkward and angular, but decidedly pleasant on account of everybody's frankness. He tells a number of curious anecdotes on his experiences with the aborigines. In Washington he was told that the Irish servant-girls at the residence of M. Catacazy were dying to see him. He put on a cap and an old traveling coat, and went unheralded down into the kitchen among them. He was not recognized by the Biddies and chatted with them for half an hour. He found out that not one of them had any idea of where Russia was situated, and one of the girls even asked him if the Czar always wore a crown on his head, adding that she knew that the Queen of England always did.

Equally amusing is the account of his reception at Omaha, in Nebraska, where a member of the Legislature congratulated him on the success of his father in the war with France. Another legislator wanted to know if it was always cold in Russia.

These funny episodes in the West, however, were amply made up for by the extreme kindness and consideration with which the army officers there treated the Grand Duke. For General Custer and his subordinate officers the Grand Duke has words of the warmest gratitude. General Custer's photograph is published in the volume, which is most sumptuously printed and profusely illustrated. Only a few copies of the book will be issued.

Miss Nellie Grant's Approaching Marriage.

Washington Special to the N. Y. Herald.

Miss Nellie Grant's engagement is one of the leading topics of society chat here. It will be remembered that Fanny Kemble, the tragedienne, who married Mr. Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, and was afterward divorced from him, had a younger sister who evinced a great talent for music. She studied in Italy and in Paris, and made a sensation at several concerts, but before she was fairly on the stage as a prima donna, she was wooed and won by Mr. Sartoris, a rich Englishman, of an old family. Now, when Miss Nellie Grant returned from Europe last year, she made the acquaintance on the steamer of the second son of this Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, and the intimacy ripened into affection. Just then the elder brother died, and the fortunate swain thus becomes the heir to the Sartoris estate. It is intimated that the marriage will come off in the spring, and at the same time Col. Fred. Grant will marry Miss Kitty Cooke, the eldest daughter of the ex-Governor of this District.

German Forests.

Few people have any idea of the extent of forest land in Germany, and most imagine that of the Black Forest little is left, except tradition. On the contrary, in Hanover alone there are 900,000 acres of wood under State management, while nearly a fourth part of the area of Prussia is in forest, although half of that is in private hands. As is well known, the forest administration in particular districts has long been famous, especially in Thuringia and the Hartz Mountains. In North Germany generally, the responsibilities are allotted in districts among a carefully organized body of officers, presided over by a forest director. The appointments are fairly remunerated, and they are so eagerly sought after that candidates will remain on probation for years at their own cost, or with moderate and precarious pay, in the hope of securing a place in the corps at last.

Heard from at Last.

That Western Jenkins who wrote about the [illegible] dresses that were "[illegible] at the bosom and sides," has been heard from. He is reported to have been the man who drew up for the Vineland Convention the resolution:

We, the undersigned, agree to wear our [illegible] —N. Y. Com. [illegible]

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.
LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year, $2.50.
POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4,00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.
SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,50.
THE GALAXY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both 1 year for $4.50.
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3,00, and BLADE both one year $4,00.
WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, price $1,00, and the BLADE both one year for $2,25.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,25.
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3,50.
THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1,50, and the BLADE both one year for $2,50.
THE NURSERY, price $1,50, and the BLADE both 1 year for $2,50.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1,50, and BLADE both one year for $2,75.
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $2,25.
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1,50.
WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1,00, and the BLADE both one year for $2,00.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2 50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL $1.50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1,50.
OLIVER OPTIC'S BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3 00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,50.
YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1,50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,75.
HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,75.
APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,75.
PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2,00, and the BLADE both one year for $3,00.
WESTERN RURAL, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3,00.
CHICAGO ADVANCE, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3,75.
EVERY SATURDAY, price 5,00, and the BLADE both one year for $5,75.
HEARTH AND HOME, price $3,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,00.
RURAL NEW YORKER, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3,75.
WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,75.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

DEATH OF A GERMAN POET.

Cable dispatches announce the death of HEINRICH HOFFMAN VON FALLERSLEBEN, a German poet, and author of extensive national reputation, although his works have not attained great cosmopolitan celebrity, or been extensively translated. He was of aristocratic lineage, the son of a burgomaster of Fallersleben in Mecklenburg, and was born in 1799. His father designed him for the ministerial profession, and educated him accordingly, from his early youth, as is the custom of the country. Leaving the higher schools of Mecklenburg, he studied successively at Helmstadt, Brunswick, Gottingen and Bonn, but no university or college could inculcate a taste for theology for which he always had a great aversion, and which he forsook for the more congenial pursuits of philology and literature. In 1820 he published a volume of poems, which were very popular among his countrymen, and three years thereafter was appointed librarian of the University of Breslau, where he subsequently filled a professor's chair, and continued those literary labors which were the joy and delight of his existence.

Imbued with the spirit of liberation which agitated Germany from 1840 to 1848, he published a volume of poems entitled, "Unpolitische Lieder," which gave offense to his Government, and caused his removal from Breslau, though it increased his reputation and gave him popularity with the masses. After the loss of his Professorship, HOFFMAN traveled extensively in Europe and devoted himself ardently to the study and literature of foreign languages. In 1848, upon his promise to devote himself exclusively to literary pursuits, and to wholly eschew politics, he received permission to live in Prussia, and was made a royal pensioner, on condition of taking no part in the revolutionary struggles and schemes of the German patriots of that time.

From this period, he lived a quiet, retired and studious life, removing to Weimar, the Athens of Germany, in 1854, where he published an annual known as the *Weimar Jahrbuch*, and continuing his poetical labors, which, characterized, as they were, by grace, naturalness and simplicity, and dedicated to the peasant, the laborer, the soldier and the child, made his name a familiar and loving household word with his countrymen. Aside from his poetical works, published under the titles of "Gedichte," "Deutsche Lieder aus der Schweiz," and "Deutsches Volksgesangbuch und Soldatenlieder," he contributed much valuable knowledge to history and literature, in several volumes entitled "Horæ Belgicæ," "Geschichte des Deutschen Kirchenlieds bis auf Luther," and "Deutsche Gesellschaftslieder" while he was a valued contributor to the leading magazines and journals of Germany during the past half century. Aside from poetry, philosophy was his favorite pursuit. He died at the age of seventy five, full of honors and sincerely mourned and regretted by his compatriots.

☞ The Senate amendments to the bankruptcy law are judicious. Those most important are, the one repealing the provision now in force requiring that a discharge in voluntary bankruptcy shall be given only when the assets are 50 per cent. of the liabilities, and grants discharge when the assets equal 33 per cent., and the one which provides that creditors for less than $250 shall not be reckoned as part of the one-quarter of the creditors who must join in the petition to have a debtor declared bankrupt.

ARE WESTERN PEOPLE IGNORANT?

The New York *Times* of the 23d, commences an article on the currency question as follows:

The States of the central West have a high reputation throughout the Union for the excellent quality of their schools. Michigan is certainly unsurpassed in the country for its primary education. Even the Northwest, as far away as Iowa and Minnesota, has framed a remarkable system of popular education. But there is evidently somewhere in this school system "a screw loose." The public instruction has not taught the masses to think. Indeed it has not laid some of the foundation axioms in practical sciences. The average classes of the community have not been taught the great results of human experience in all ages and countries. There are now in all practical sciences certain truths, or axioms, or principles, which no intelligent man doubts. They are so taught that every child understands them. Even in so general and philosophic a science as politics, every youth in England and America is familiar with truths which are settled. He never thinks of questioning them. The ideas, for instance, that the majority should govern; that an oppressive law must be resisted only by legal means; that taxation and representation must go together, and many similar doctrines, would seem novelties to a French youth, while to our own young men they have become almost as axioms. This shows a general intelligent condition of political education among us which gives us a great advantage. Now it is evident that in one important practical science, the West is as far behind in thorough education, relatively to many other countries, as the French are in the political science.

Congress is unquestionably a fair representative of the education of each part of the country. The average western Congressman represents the average Western man. From the discussions in Congress this session, it is apparent that the Western mind is utterly uninformed as to the simplest axioms in political economy. The members, especially some from the Northwest, enter on the discussion of this ancient science, as if nothing had been settled by human experience, as though no country before had resorted to irredeemable currency to pay its war debts, and no other nation had experienced the unchangeable laws of political economy where paper takes the place of gold as currency. One would think from the utterances of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa; Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, that the United States were sublimely elevated above the laws of finance; that the Treasury had only to issue unlimited quantities of paper money to enrich every producer and sustain every consumer; that we could not have too much of so good a thing as money; and that all countries which enjoyed irredeemable paper currency were raised above panics and financial disturbances, while it was the hard money countries which were periodically shaken by money convulsions.

In view of the forgeoing, we feel a certain degree of satisfaction in knowing that the *Times* is under the editorial management of an Englishman, one who is thoroughly educated to believe all the absurd theories of the English aristocracy, who hold that the laboring class of people, particularly farmers, are a mass of ignorant, unthinking animals, not fit to have a voice in human governments. The *Times* concludes that the schools of the "central Western" States are of the highest type, and yet they don't teach the people to think. And why don't they teach the people to think? Simply because the people of the West do not think as the *Times* thinks; and because they do not so think, in the estimation of that journal they do not think at all.

The *Times* thinks certain axioms in political economy are settled beyond controversy, but it fails to mention a single one which is so settled. It claims that the idea that a majority should govern is a settled principle; but that is not so. Even in our own government it is only settled that a majority shall govern in some instances. What is the veto power for if it is not to prevent a bare majority from governing? And is not the whole principle of self, or majority government an experiment?

Its assertion that an oppressive law must only be resisted by legal means, is correct, as a rule, but there are exceptions even to this rule, and the maxim that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, is older than the axiom stated by the *Times* and means forcible resistance to oppressive law, if it means anything.

The doctrine that taxation and representation must go together, is right, but it is not practiced in this country; neither does the *Times* advocate it. On the contrary, it ridicules the proposition to have women vote because they are taxed, and it is not even, for the sake of consistency, in favor of exempting the property of women from taxation.

The next proposition, and the one which inspired the article from which we have quoted, is that a currency which is not redeemable in specie, is worthless—that it takes 3,000 francs of such money to buy a cup of coffee." The difficulty about this proposition is that the experience of this country for the past ten years has clearly and emphatically contradicted it. Notwithstanding the fact that the people were burthened with taxation greater than that borne by any other country, such prosperity as has characterized the nation, under this irredeemable currency, was never before known. The currency contraction policy of the Government has checked and blighted that prosperity, and to-day the people are depressed in spirits, business is suspended, and the Government is not receiving sufficient revenues to pay current expenses, to say nothing about the reduction of the national debt, which was gradually being effected before the Shylocks of the Eastern States demanded currency contraction and the Secretary of the Treasury became their agent in the scheme to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The late panic was not a want of confidence in our irredeemable currency, but was occasioned solely because there was not enough of that currency to meet the wants of the people. Not even Government bonds could draw that money out of the pockets of the people. Gold could not have been more tenaciously held than was National Bank notes. It is simply nonsense; nay, it is despicable demagogism for the *Times* to argue that our currency is not acceptable to the people. It knows better; and it crawls upon its belly and eats dirt at the bidding of Eastern Shylocks to be rewarded in that same irredeemable currency. It lends its columns for the base purpose of stigmatizing President GRANT, Senator MORTON, and all other Western men, except SHERMAN, and WILSON, and HOWE as ignorant, unthinking numskulls, in the hope of receiving its reward in irredeemable currency from those for whom it plays this disgraceful part.

The truth is, the "central West" is to-day furnishing the strong men—the thinkers—for this nation. Wealth and ease develop neither muscle nor brain, and there is more thinking capacity and more intellectual power at the West than in any other section of the country.

The *Times* evidently seeks to convey the impression that the farmers of the West are not only ignorant, but that they are also wanting in obedience to law. It undoubtedly seeks to convey the impression that the Granges are organized for resistance to law, and by coupling its advocacy of currency contraction with opposition to the Grange movement, it hopes to secure the sympathy and support of railroads for contraction. In this it not only grossly misrepresents the Grangers, but it counts upon great stupidity on the part of the railroad managers. In the first place, the Grangers have never shown the slightest disposition to violate law. Their organization is just and honorable in every feature. They simply declare their purpose to have laws which will protect them in the enjoyment of their rights. This is not evidence of a mob spirit, neither does it indicate stupidity, as the *Times* would have its readers believe. So far as railroad managers are concerned, their receipts for business under the contraction policy advocated by the *Times*, is all the argument they require to convince them that their interests are promoted by that general prosperity which can alone be secured through the ability of the people to obtain sufficient currency, at reasonable rates of interest, to meet the requirements of trade.

The *Times*, we predict, will find its wholesale assault upon the great intellectual and producing West unprofitable, both for itself and the City of New York. The people of the West have long poured the bulk of their wealth into the lap of that city, but such treatment as they are now receiving at the hands of the exponents of public sentiment, will hasten the day when they shall cease to go out of their way to give trade to New York. We don't say this in a threatning spirit, but it is the inevitable result. The time is coming when the people of the West will learn that New York is an out-of-the-way place, and their abuse at the hands of the journals of that city will hasten the period for the development of this fact. Men are disposed to be resentful, and don't like to go out of their way to favor those who abuse them.

CANALS AND CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The Toledo BLADE discusses the Erie Canal, but neglects the Canal Ring in Ohio. Is it distance that lends enchantment to the editorial view?—*Cin. Commercial.*

In giving our attention to the discussion of of so great and important an interest as the Erie Canal, in the State of New York we opened up a subject in which the entire population of the great West are too deeply interested to excuse so meagre a notice at the hands of one of the leading daily western papers, and we trust the *Commercial* may avail itself of an early opportunity to publish the document issued by the Canal Auditor department of New York entire, and give the people of the West its views at length.

The question of cheap transportation is now, and has been for some time past, the great subject interesting and attracting the attention of the West, as well as that of the leading politicians representing the agricultural producing States of the Northwest. We are too deeply interested in this subject of cheapening the means of transportation of the products of Western soil, to permit any opportunity to pass whereby we may, in any way, aid and assist those who wish to enlarge, construct, foster and keep open to the people at large, the natural and artificial water-ways of our lakes, rivers and canals, for by those means alone can the Western producer hope eventually to secure the advantages of reasonable transportation for the heavy farm products of the great West to the seaboard.

The injustice of the tax levied by the Canal Department of New York upon the products of the West, to keep up and sustain their lateral canals, which are unnecessary and unimportant to the West, is too glaring to need more than a passing notice at our hands.

As citizens of a common country, our great desire is that New York so enlarge and sustain her great Erie Canal, without burdening it with sustaining her lateral Canals, as to afford to the West the means of transporting her products at such reasonable charge as will control the transfer of the immense grain crops within our own country. It is idle to close our eyes to the impending danger that surrounds the delay and neglect of immediate action by the authorities of that State, to take such steps as will cheapen transportation through her great Canal, which has been the pride of the Nation as well as the great regulator of freights as against Railroad combinations.

Our Canadian neighbors seem to have fully comprehended our situation and our necessities. Their enterprise bids fair, within the next five years, to offer the great agricultural regions of the West the benefits of her enlarged Welland and St. Lawrence canals, of sufficient size and capacity to pass our Lake vessels loaded with forty to fifty thousand bushels of wheat, and shipped for any of the lake ports of Erie, Michigan or Superior, destined for a foreign market direct, or for transfer from vessel to ocean steamers at Montreal, and return freighted with all the foreign merchandise consumed in the West, which will be shipped in bond.

These great Canals, once improved, as now contemplated, will, unless something be done with the Erie Canal, make the great city of New York, during the season of inland navigation, an out of the-way station for handling the surplus flour, wheat, corn, and pork bound for a foreign market from the West. Whilst we shall regret the loss to our neighbors of New York, with whom we have for many years been intimately connected, in handling our Western products, we shall nevertheless hail with great joy the day when this new and enlarged Canadian water-way shall be thrown open to the citizens of our Western States.

We here desire to enter our prediction that, on the opening of those greatly enlarged Canadian canals, wheat will be delivered from Toledo free, on board ocean steamers at Montreal, at a price not exceeding eight cents per bushel, and when it is accomplished, it will be annually worth millions of dollars to the producers of the Western States. The question as to the importance of sustaining the water-ways of the States, needs no comments or endorsements from us. All interested, fully understand and appreciate its necessity.

What we as Ohioans need, is the enlargement of our own canal between here and Cincinnati, and we hope that at no distant day, when our people become fully acquainted with the advantages derived from the improved Canada Canals, that steps will be taken to accomplish so great and desirable a project.

We shall hope that our Cincinnati contemporary will unite with us in advancing an undertaking which is frought with so many and great advantages to the farmers of our State, who are heroically struggling against large odds and with but slight hopes of success, to bring down to a fair standard the cost of transporting their products to market. This is the important question that should receive consideration from all the papers of this and every other State in the West.

As to the "Canal Ring" of Ohio referred to, if, as the Cincinati *Commercial* says, it be one of corruption, we are as anxious to have it broken up and its members punished for violation of laws as the *Commercial* can be.

The reputation of the editor of the *Commercial* in Ohio would be sufficient, were he to make out specifications and file charges with the Ohio Senate against the parties he believes to be guilty, to justify the belief that the necessary legal investigation would be instituted at once to determine as to the truth or falsity of the charges.

Wholesale charges, which have been made against each and every member of the Board of Public Works and Engineers, since the Ohio Canals were leased in 1861, that they have been bribed and under pay by the lessees, will not be believed by those most intimately acquainted with them. If the charges be true, it is an offense punishable by law, and we trust that the *Commercial*, to vindicate and sustain its own character, will see to it that they are investigated. The BLADE will at all times aid and assist every one in exposing fraud and corruption, but it is not prepared to openly charge public officers with being briber without having the positive proof that it can produce in substantiation on call.

To us, the great subject of cheap water way transportation is uppermost, and one which all the leading journals of the West should keep constantly before the people's representatives in the State and National Councils.

To our contemporary we would say, institute the necessary legal proceedings and bring the guilty parties to justice in a business way, and then give more space to discussing the transportation subject, which is of vital importance to the great agricultural region of the Northwest.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

In August last, the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association met in Elmira, N. Y., and adjourned to meet in Washington City at the call of the President and the Commissioner of Education. We are in receipt of a circular, signed by the President of the Association, Mr. J. H. BINFORD, calling the meeting at Washington City on the 29th and 30th days of the present month.

The President requests all persons taking part in the exercises to study brevity, remarking that no paper should occupy more than thirty minutes. Superintendents are requested to go prepared to present for consideration the educational questions of general interest which are specially pressing in their respective jurisdictions, the object being to compare views and practices for the purpose of general improvement in the methods of instruction. The following subjects have been selected for discussion. It will be seen that the topics are all of special interest and importance, and the discussions will doubtless be of great advantage, all receiving the benefit of the knowledge possessed by each:

The true policy of National State Dealings with Advanced Education, both secondary and superior.

Comparison of city instruction in Europe with city instruction in this country.

The educational representation at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, the general plan to be adopted by the country, and the specific plans for the representation of State and city systems and institutions of learning.

General plan for furnishing history, statistics, organization and methods of education, school architecture, biography of educators, &c., for the Centennial Exposition.

The nature of the invitations to be extended to educators in foreign countries.

Uniform plan and form for publishing the principal statistical tables on education.

Setting apart public lands for education, and the basis on which the apportionment should be made.

Several distinguished gentlemen have been requested to read papers before the Department, but the limited time before the meeting will prevent the announcement of the subjects before the assembling of the Department.

☞ Miss ABBY SMITH and her sister, of Glastonburg, Conn., refused to pay their taxes because the people will not permit them to have a voice in the government. Therefore, the collector seized three cows and four yearling heifers, and, at the sign post, sold enough of them to pay the taxes, the balance being returned to the Misses SMITH. What is it the New York *Times* says about taxation and representation?

☞ The House Committee on Banking and currency have agreed to add a clause to their bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, from and after July, 1874, to issue monthly two million dollars of Treasury notes, to be changed for outstanding legal tenders, and to be redeemable in gold two years after date.

☞ The women of Connecticut—those who are taxed and can't vote—are organizing to demand that taxation and representation shall go together.

CO-OPERATION IN ENGLAND.

Though co-operation has not met with marked success in the United States, if we except the Shaker and Oneida communities, whose theories are at variance with those of the great majority of mankind, certain classes of the more intelligent laboring people of England have satisfactorily solved the enigma of making a little money perform marvels through a successful plan of co-operation, a brief review of which we publish for the benefit of those working men and women who desire some light upon this interesting and important social topic.

Three different Associations are at present deriving beneficial fruits from successful co-operation in England. The first, the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society, has been managed from the beginning by day-laborers and mechanics. The second, the Civil-Service supply Association, owes its origin and management to persons of somewhat higher service rank, living on fixed small incomes. The third, the Agricultural and Horticultural Association, has always been in the hands of men of recognized public standing, who manage it for the benefit of others, and gain little or nothing from it for themselves. As the class to which it appeals is smaller and less united than those reached by the other organizations, its growth has been somewhat less rapid.

A strong point in the history of the three societies is that their beginnings were humble and hard. Another is that their growth has been swift and sure. These two facts hold good, as a rule, of all the co-operative enterprises began since 1844 in the United Kingdom. The "Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society," was organized in 1842 by twenty-eight weavers, whose financial condition was so crippled that it took them two years collectively and individually to accumulate $140. With this capital they began a co-operative store in a small room in Toad Lane, whose success is thus described by a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*:

For a long time the twenty-eight weavers were the only customers. They could not afford to hire a clerk. The shop was, therefore, open only in the evenings. But the scanty stock was soon sold. The proceeds bought a larger one. This went, and the next, and the next, and so on. By saving the money they had before paid to middlemen, they were enabled to get their goods at lower rates, pay all their expenses, and declare a dividend And yet they not only kept their capital of $140 intact, but added to it. In 1845 it was $910. The membership was then 74. Soon they rented a larger room, and hired a manager. In 1846 they began to sell meat. In 1847 dry goods were added to their stock, in 1852, boots, shoes and clothing. In the same year they offered goods at wholesale. From the start, growth has been steady. The main building of the Society, bought and paid for, is the most conspicuous structure in Rochdale. Its top-floor is a plainly, comfortably-furnished hall, where the monthly meetings are held, lectures delivered and parties given. Below are the committee-rooms, the reading-room, and the library. The last has 10,000 volumes, some of them very costly and rare. About one-fifth of them are works of fiction. Science and philosophy are well represented. Such names as Mill, Fawcet, Spencer, Huxley, Darwin, and Tyndall are common on the shelves. The reading-room is large, well-lighted, and comfortable. It contains newspapers, reviews, and magazines, of every shade of political and religious belief. Members and members' sons are admitted to it. Only members can draw books. There are eleven branch reading-rooms in the town. The Society partially maintains schools for young and old, and has a small collection of scientific instruments, any of which can be hired for a penny or two a night, by members who wish them for their own instruction, or for the entertainment of friends. The two lower floors are used for the different stores the Society owns, and the basement is devoted to packing and storage. There are branch establishments in other parts of the town, eleven butcher shops and thirteen groceries among them. The Society manufactures tobacco on its own account, and has heavy interests in corn, cotton, and woolen mills.

In December, 1871, a building department was added to this co-operative union, which has since, and is still building homes for its members, its workings being very similar to those of our "Loan and Building Associations." The same society is also selling coal to its members, through the co-operative plan, at greatly reduced rates. Mr. GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE, in his "History of Co-operation in Rochdale," thus happily describes its beneficial results:

Crowds of humble workingmen, who never knew before when they put good food in their mouths, whose every dinner was adulterated, whose shoes let in the water a month too soon, whose new coats shone with devil's dust, and whose wives wore calicoes that would not wash, now buy in the markets like millionaires, and, as far as pureness of food goes, live like lords. They are weaving their own stuffs, making their own shoes, sewing their own garments, grinding their own corn. They buy the purest sugar and the best tea, and grind their own coffee. They slaughter their own cattle, and the finest beasts of the land waddle down the streets of Rochdale for the consumption of flannel-weavers and cobblers. The teetotalers of Rochdale acknowledge that the store has made more sober men since it commenced than all their efforts have been able to make in the same time. Husbands who never knew what it was to be out of debt, and poor wives, who, during forty years, never had sixpence uncondemned in their pockets, now possess little stores of money, sufficient to build them cottages, and go every week into their own market, with money jingling in their pockets; and in that market there is no distrust and no deception; there is no adulteration and no second prices. The whole atmosphere is honest. Those who serve neither hurry, finesse, nor flatter. *They have no interest in chicanery.* They have but one duty to perform: that of giving fair measure, full weight, and a pure article. In other parts of the town, where competition is the principle of trade, all the preaching in Rochdale cannot produce moral effects like these.

The Civil Service Supply Association is formed by the Clerks of the Civil Service of Great Britain, and although it has been organized but eight years, and began as humbly as the Rochdale Association, it is selling goods at the rate of $780,000 or $3,000,000 a year, and tending to revolutionize the retail trade of London and the entire United Kingdoms. This Association own a building worth $75,000, pay a ground rent of $7,000, and give employment to 400 persons, at a cost of $240,000 a year. The shareholders number 4,200, and are all "Civil Servants." While this is the numerical limit fixed by the rules, a person approved by the Committee can, by subscribing $7 25 per year, buy goods at the same rate as shareholders, although no voice in the management is permitted to this class, and their goods are not delivered carriage free. Each shareholder holds a non-transferable certificate of five dollars, on which he has paid $1.50. The number of subscribers is limited to 15,000. An arrangement has been made with some 250 London firms, which sell their goods for cash to members (not simply shareholders) of the Association, at a reduction of from 5 to 25 per cent. The business done in this way is said to amount to four or five millions annually. The covenanting firms are able to fulfill their agreement, because they secure by it a large number of new customers, who are also cash customers.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Association bears great resemblance to our State Granges. While its growth has not been as rapid as the other two Associations, owing to the ignorance of the classes whom it is designed to benefit, its results are nevertheless gratifying to the friends of co-operation. Its membership is largely drawn from the higher classes, who derive no benefit therefrom, and give their time and money for the amelioration of the condition of the farming community, who, without the general intelligence which characterizes our own rural population, and the poverty under which they labor as *renters*, instead of *owners* of the soil, can as yet scarcely comprehend its advantages. Last June its membership was 783, its share capital $63,355, its business for the preceding year $280,000, and its net earnings during that period $13,623.

As very beneficial results have been obtained from these three associations, there is no reason why the workingmen of the United States could not derive great profit from similar undertakings, although circumstances may be less favorable thereto, on account of the more sparsely settled condition of the country, its undevelopment, as compared with that of Great Britain, and the fact of there being less necessity for similar associatons, with the comparatively excellent remuneration which our laboring people receive, the abundance of all the necessaries of life, the great natural fertility of the soil, and our almost universal national prosperity. Doubtless, with the progress of time and increased population, the needs of the country will demand similar associations.

The Failures of 1873.

The Mercantile Agency of R. G. DUN & Co. have issued their annual circular giving a list of the failures of the year. The number, for the year 1873, was 5,183, against 4 069 in 1872. Total amount of liabilities of the failures of the past year, $228,499,000; of those of 1872, $121,056,000. There were 321 failures in Ohio, with liabilities amounting to $11,320,000; there were 226 failures in the State in 1872, with liabilities of $6,569,000. In New York State and City, there were 1,158 failures in 1873, with total liabilities of $106,356,000; the losses in 1872, were $29,101,000. We quote from the circular:

There was more failures by 1,100 in 1873 than in 1872, with an increase in liabilities of $107,443,000. Of this increase in liabilities New York City is chargeable with $71,000,000, showing that, throughout the balance of the entire country, the increase in liabilities is only $36,000,000, which is not a very excessive amount as compared with that of previous years. * * * * *

The failures in 1873 were, it is true, more numerous than ever before in any year in the history of the country. It is equally true that there were some failures which from their prominence attracted universal attention, and that the liabilities of these few were more excessive than were ever before revealed in calamities of a like character in this country, and with rare exceptions in any other. This, with the supposed strength and resources of these houses previous to their suspension, might readily have been taken as an indication that the mercantile community was in a critical and unsafe condition. But this would have been a most unjust inference. For, in all the prominent failures referred to, the cause of the disaster can be directly traced to some individual indiscretion, some departure from legitimate business principles, which in times of easy money might not be revealed, but in seasons of pressure were sure to culminate. * * *

While, as above stated, the failures of the year are more numerous than usual, it must be borne in mind that the number of persons in business has largely increased. This is shown by the fact that we now report a fraction over 600,000 parties or firms in active business, as against 431,000 three years ago. The increase in the number of failures is not therefore largely in excess of the proportionate increase in the number of those engaged in trade. That only five thousand failures occurred among six hundred thousand traders during twelve months, is not a greater ratio than in any other country where credit is an element in business. But that during these twelve months a crisis should have swept over the country, giving a most violent shock to the money system, locking up currency to an extent unparalleled, and causing an almost total cessation of banking accommodation, and yet with no more serious result than the above figures indicate, reveals, we repeat, a condition of internal commerce far more safe and sound than under the circumstances could be expected.

PUTTING ON THE THUMB SCREWS.

Members of Congress from Illinois are subjected to a new form of catechism, and it worries some of them. They are in receipt of numerous letters from their constituents, of which the following is a copy:

DEAR SIR:—By request of the State Grange of Illinois of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, held at Bloomington, on the 9th of December, 1873, I ask you to send me, at your earliest convenience, an answer in writing to the following questions, to wit:

1. Ought the general government to open the mouth of the Mississippi river, and improve other great national highways of commerce?
2. Ought the duties on coal, lumber, salt, iron, steel, and articles manufactured therefrom, be repealed?
3. Ought the coasting trade to be open and free to vessels of all nations?
4. Ought the general banking law to be revised and amended? If so, how?
5. Ought the general government to give away any more lands and subsidies to railroads?
6. Ought patents to be extended or renewed?
7. Ought the tariff be for protection or revenue, or for revenue alone, or ought it to be repealed?
8. Ought the bankrupt law to be revised or repealed?
9. Ought the general government to own or exercise a control over lines of transportation through the States?

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says Senator MORTON has prepared a proposition as a substitute for SHERMAN'S, which he intends to offer in the form of a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to report a bill authorizing such additional national bank currency as may be sufficient to equalize the distribution of national bank currency among the States upon the basis of the act of 1865; that in determining the amount of increase necessary to be apportioned among the States, the Secretary of the Treasury shall look to the population, wealth, and business interests of the country as they existed Jan. 1, 1874. The resolution repeals that part of the act of 1870 which provides for taking $25,000,000 from those States having an excess, and giving it to those which have less than their quota.

RADWAY'S PREPARATIONS.

The Wonders of Modern Chemistry.

SARSAPARILLIAN AND ITS ASSOCIATES.

CHANGES AS SEEN AND FELT AS THEY DAILY OCCUR,

After Using a Few Doses of

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

The Great Blood Purifier.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.
2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.
3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color, water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.
4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands and functional harmony restored to the several organs.
5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.
6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air-cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system, stoppage of night sweat and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.
7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.
8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.
9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments) dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps, and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy; in venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price—$10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR.

after reading this advertisement, need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents.—There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cent per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE AND REGULATING PILLS

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest and Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25c per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

P. S. NEWCOMB, Sylvania, Ohio.—If your brother was a Major General in the U. S. army, the office at Washington ought to know his whereabouts. Address a letter of inquiry to the Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. Perhaps a short advertisement in the BLADE might catch his eye or that of some one who knew him.

W. H. C., Canton, Ill.—The BLADE and a book in List No. 3, the FARM JOURNAL and LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY, and two books from List No. 2 will cost you $7. Your questions in regard to the navy are all answered in the Secretary of the Navy's last report, and we presume your member of Congress will send it to you if you ask him.

J. A. WILSON, Louisburg, Kan.—The best way would be to put an advertisement in the BLADE. Our paper goes to every State and county in the West.

ZIGZAG, Berlin, Me.—The Indians of our country do *not* "all speak the same." Each tribe has its own dialect. An ordinary passenger coach is worth from $3,000 to $5,000. A locomotive from $20,000 to $30,000. The President does *not* "have to pay for the support of the foreign ministers." He pays nothing but his own family expenses.

Q. CUMBER asks, "Are the square contents of a diamond shaped piece of land—the sides being of the same length—the same as a square piece?" We can't see any difference, except that the diamond shaped piece would present a point to you where you would have seen the side of a sqare.

PERRY SUMMERS, Huntington, Ind.—Any common school geography will answer your question about the earth. The words in a Note, "Payable at —— Bank," are *not* an advantage or a disadvantage to a swindler. The obligation to pay is not increased or decreased because of these words. Grain is shipped from Toledo eastward by lake and rail in summer, and by rail in winter.

G. P. S., Newman, Ill.—Pharaoh, who is spoken of in Gen. xii: 15, was drowned in the Red Sea, when pursuing the children of Israel. We know nothing about the party you enquire for. The BLADE is always stopped when the subscription expires. Why not put an advertisement in our columns for a week? t might reach the eye of your friend.

WILL.—Prof. Wise was unlucky with his balloon, and when he was filling it with gas it tore all to "smash." We do not know whether he intends to try it again or not.

STEEL (no place).—Will some of our readers who have had experience please inform "Steel" if it will pay him to buy a wind power pump for his use. He has one hundred head of cattle.

J. W. S., (no place).—For a "Ready Reckoner," address Dick & Fitzgerald, New York City.

I LOOKOUT, Council Bluffs, asks, "Would it be discourteous for a young man, after writing to a young lady to whom he has never spoken, though writing with her permission, to ask her a photograph?" Well—no—we are inclined to think that a young lady who would correspond with a gentleman with whom she was not acquainted would *not* think it discourteous if he should ask for her photograph.

J. L., Holder, Ill., says: "The copy of Shakespeare was promptly received. My friends express great surprise that such an excellent book could be obtained for so little money." We are glad you are so well pleased. Ask your friends to subscribe for the BLADE and avail themselves of our book offer. In answer to your question, Congress did *not* violate any law when they passed the salary grab. It was simply a breach of faith. The Irish language is entirely distinct from the English.

J. R. O., Salem, O.—The pressure within a steam boiler is the same at every point. Fifty pounds of water converted to steam, and the steam condensed back into water again, would not weigh fifty pounds, because the air would have absorbed some of the steam. Theoretically speaking, 50 lbs. of water would be 50 lbs. weight of steam.

BILL, Fulton, Iowa, writes us as follows: "A gentleman accompanies a lady to a New Year's ball, and when the entertainment is about one fourth gone, she falls in company with another gentleman and goes off with him to another ball some distance away, and without her first escort's knowledge or consent. In what way should he get redress, and what do you think of her conduct?" We sympathise with "Bill," and we think her conduct was very unlady-like and even abominable, but we don't see how he can get any "redress." "Bill" should let such a girl severely alone hereafter. She doesn't know what good manners are.

S. McN., East Palestine, Ohio.—We cannot use your article. The same answer will apply to F. D., Morley, Mich.; PHEBE, M. N., Williamsburg, Ohio; and M. E. M., Dayton, Mich.

A. F. V., Mount Vernon, Iowa.—The law says the postoffice must be open "during business hours." In the cities this is usually from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

READER, Iowa.—If you mean a receipt for *repairing* your rubber coat, look in back numbers, we gave several not very long ago.

HENRY LOWER, Shawnee, Perry Co., Ohio, expects to go out to Osceola county, Iowa, next spring, and would like to correspond with some of our subscribers there.

O. W. H., New London, Conn.—In the presidential campaign of 1872 Greeley carried the following States: Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas.

S. H., Tecumseh, Neb., would like to know if there are any nurserymen in Illinois or Wisconsin that raise the upland cranberry to sell. We know of none, but have no doubt there are many of them who do raise it, but they are too careless to advertise.

HANSY (no town).—Where an article is written on both sides of the paper it cannot so easily be distributed among compositors. This is one reason, and there are many more. The FARM JOURNAL has a circulation of 12,000.

J. L., Warren, Ill.—We think Bourne's "Catechism of the Steam Engine" would be just what you want. Address J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., enclosing price—$2.

MANY READERS, Newtown, Ill.—We know nothing about the Missouri State Lottery. For the Congressional Globe, address Rives & Bailey, Washington, D.C. We do not know the subscription price. We have not the songs on hand, and doubt if they would be interesting to most of our readers.

J. S. P., Thompson, O.—An endorsed note must be *protested* within twenty-four hours of its non-payment, or else the endorser cannot be held liable. Notice of protest must be sent at once. If a note be lost or stolen, it does *not* release the maker. The owner of the note must give notice of the loss, and can collect the amount of the note at the proper time.

J. H. W., North Clayton.—The Club List you enquire for is reliable, we think.

A. FOX, Springfield, Ill.—The stories you mention are "too thin." We never saw anything of the kind, and never expect to.

WILLIE C.—Defiance.—The gentleman you mention is not our agent, and we know nothing about him.

C. W., Rossville, Ills.—Hallow e'en is the evening preceding All Hallows, which is the Scotch for "All Saints" Day. Hallow e'en was thought to be the night when witches and devils were all abroad making mischief and trouble. All Saints Day is Nov. 1st.

ELLA M. T., Greencastle, Mo.—The Latin words of the motto, "By this sign we conquers," are *In hoc signo vinces*. Your writing is lady-like, neat and compact—we would advise you to practice writing in a *freer* style—a lady's penmanship, to be stylish now-a-days, must be large, masculine-looking.

INQUIRER.—"Credit Mobilier," as we have before announced in these columns, is pronounced cre-de mo-bil-ya. Thomas Campbell is the author of "Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before." Will some of our correspondents tell "Inquirer" who is the author of the lines.

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

A. B. T., Willow Branch, Ind.—You will see that our market reports include every prominent city East of the Rocky Mountains. Those for Toledo are always very full and Toledo prices may generally be taken as a fair criterion for the West. Of course New York prices regulate the markets of the entire country, and we give a careful summary of the grain and produce markets of that city, and also of the live stock markets. If we were to give more room to any other cities, it would be at the expense of some place equally as important.

S. B. H. & Co., Morrisonville, Ills.—Answer to your enquiry has been sent by mail.

O. L. N., Windsor, Wis.—If special legislation is abolished in your State, we suppose the advertising in some paper having large local circulation, the fact that you had changed your name, would be sufficient. Better ask your lawyer's advice on the matter. We have no reason to doubt that the Telegraph College mentioned will do all it agrees.

WM. W., Rowsburg, O.—We will send you the BLADE and *Saturday Night* for $4.10. Your question about oil we will answer in a future number.

W. G., (no place).—Your best plan would be to put an advertisement of a line or two in the BLADE, asking such manufactures to send you their price lists.

A STRANGER, Dubuque, Iowa.—We referred to the Kansas letter recently published in the BLADE, and which you have probably seen.

B. MILLAR, Flintville, Wis.—"Will we accept a story you have written?" Certainly, if it is *good*.

WILLIE S., Napoleon, O.—We would like to hear from the boys and the girls, too. We will open a column in the FARM JOURNAL for the boys and girls, and would be glad to hear from our young friends.

RURAL asks: "What should a gentleman say to a lady in offering her his arm?" We would say, "Will you take my arm?" We know nothing about the firm you enquire for, but advise you to let speculation alone. "32-5-eow" at the end of an advertisement means the advertisement was first issued in No. 32, is to appear five times, and to be in every other week.

YOUNG STUDENT.—There are several histories of Ohio. Atwater's is as good as any. Volcano is from the latin *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire.

WILLIAM SHARP, Keystone, Wells county, Indiana, would be thankful for any information regarding his son, William M., who left home last July, and has not been heard from since. He was fifteen years old, five feet five inches high, light hair and light blue eyes.

SUBSCRIBER, Birch River, W. Va.—Henry Ward Beecher is a Congregationalist. The number of volunteers in the U. S. army at the time of Lee's surrender, was 1,034,064. Lee surrendered to Grant in a house belonging to Wilmer McLean.

L. L. R., Walcottville, Ind.—Send a cut of the Window-Fastener to Homer, Foote & Co., Springfield, Mass. They may know who the manufacturer is. Of course, you will inclose stamp to pay postage on their answer. The *Poultry World* is published in Hartford, Connecticut.

A. G. S., Centre.—The process of enameling iron kettles is a very simple one. The interior of the vessel is first brushed over with a solution of gum-arabic; on this, a powder of flint, carbonate of soda and boracic acid is sifted. The article thus coated is placed in an oven heated to from 212 deg. to 300 deg., and when dry removed to another oven, and heated to a bright red; it is then taken out and annealed. The price of walnut lumber is given in our market reports.

H. A. Pratt, writes, "I own the right to manufacture an implement in this county. Can I advertise and sell them anywhere I can get orders from, and is anyone allowed to make a design like mine for his own use without my consent?" If you have bought only a "County right" we do not see how you could sell otuside of your county without infringing on another man's right. No one has a right to make or use a patented article without the consent of the patentee.

T. E. S., Keystone, Ind.—It has been stated on what we consider good authority, that O. H. Kelly, the present Secretary of the National Grange, was the originator of the order of P. of H. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was first published by a Washington firm.

S. S. W., Hartford, Mich.—We fear "S. S. W." has a good deal yet to learn about Life Insurance before he will be able to write an article on the subject.

E. W. B.—We believe the population of Philadelphia is "larger than that of all the other cities in Pennsylvania combined." The population of all the cities having over ten thousand is 363,392, while the population of Philadelphia is 674,022.

S. S., Mannington, W. Va.—We do not know where Brick Machines are manufactured. We presume they are made, but the makers are evidently old fogies, or they would advertise their business.

P. K. H., Zionsville, Ind., asks, "why is it that drawing a black slate pencil over a black slate produces a white mark?" We wonder if P. K. H. is *certain* about a *black* slate pencil. It is something we never seen. Slate pencils are usually a whitish-gray color, and in drawing them over a slate, particles of the pencil adhere to the slate, and leave a mark.

W. A. S., Sandoval, Ill.—Have mailed you two copies of the BLADE with the law in.

MISS E. E., Leipsic, O.—We would advise you to study awhile yet before attempting either book-keeping or telegraphing. Your hand is not good enough for the first, and you should go to school at least a year more, and study grammar and composition. When you speak of yourself you should always use a capital I.

A SUBSCRIBER, Nashport, O.—The duty on driving horses from Canada is 20 per cent., gold, on their cost or valuation in Canada.

JOHN MCNARY, Jerome, Union county, O.—We do not know of any model makers, and cannot recommend any firm to you. We advise you to write to *The Scientific American*, 37 Park Row, New York City, and state your case fully to them, but you must enclose a postage stamp if you expect an answer by mail.

PILLY JOHNSON, Penn.—The substance of your question is that you are sued on an account. Against this account you claim a credit; what shall you do? When the party sues you he must make out a copy of his account and leave it with the justice. If this amount is not correct you must appear before the justice and say so. The other party is then obliged to prove that his account is correct, and if he brings forward such evidence, you must be prepared to meet it, either by producing a receipt or by witness.

H. S., Sandy Valley, Penn.—For a copy of the constitution of the Granges, address R. H. Thompson, Secretary State Grange, Mechanicsburg, Penn.

N. B., Stewartsville, Mo.—Yes, it costs as much to get a patent on a part of a machine as it does on the whole of it.

R. G., Schoolcraft, Mich.—Better consult with some good lawyer near you. We cannot advise, as we know nothing about your means, etc.

TOM, Sterling, Ill.—So far as we are aware, there has never been a law passed compelling a soldier, or any other man to plant any specified number of trees on his homestead tract.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1874.

By the President of the United States:

WHEREAS, It has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States that in the International Exhibition of the arts, manufactures and produce of the soil and mine, to be held in the City of Philadelphia in the year 1876, for the purpose of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States, it is desirable that from the Executive Departments of the Government of the United States in which there may be articles suitable for the purposes intended, there should appear such articles and materials as will, when presented in a collective exhibition, illustrate the functions and administrative faculties of the Government in a time of peace, and its resources as a war power, and thereby serve to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptations to the wants of the people. Now, for the purpose of securing a complete and harmonious arrangement of the articles and materials designed to be exhibited from the Executive Department of the Government, it is ordered that a board, to be composed of one person to be named by the head of each of the Executive Departments which may have articles and materials to be exhibited, and also of one person to be named in behalf of the Smithsonian Institute, and one to be named in behalf of the Department of Agriculture, be charged with the preparation, arrangement, and safe keeping of such articles and materials as the heads of the several departments, and Commissioner of Agriculture and Director of the Smithsonian Institute may respectively decide shall be embraced in the collection; that one of the persons thus named, to be designated by the President, shall be Chairman of such Board, and that the Board shall appoint from their own number such other officers as they may think necessary, and that said Board, when organized, shall be authorized, under the direction of the President, to confer with the executive officers of the Centennial Exhibition in relation to such matters connected with the subject as may pertain to the respective departments having articles and materials on exhibition; and that the names of the persons thus selected by the heads of the several departments, Commissioner of Agriculture and Director of the Smithsonian Institute, shall be submitted to the President for designation.

By order of the President.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

The Indian Service.

Senator Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, submitted a report to the Senate on the question of the advisability of printing the voluminous accounts received from the Second Auditor of the Treasury, showing in detail last year's disbursements for the Indian service. The Committee say there were in 1834 only 12 Indian agencies, and now there are 12 superintendents and 70 agents, whose condensed accounts, if published, will make a large volume and give but little insight into the items of expenditure. Large sums are set down as having been expended for traveling expenses, contingent expenses, beneficial objects, etc., etc., without generally speaking of details showing how these sums have been expended. To publish the accounts of these items the Committee say it would cost a large sum for copying them, and they would fill some 25 or 30 good-sized volumes annually.

The annual list of real or technical defaulters in the Indian service, required to be transmitted by the law of 1834, has not been furnished since the year 1865, in consequence of the demands made on the clerical force of the accounting officers of the Treasury by the work growing out of the war of the rebellion.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent a communication to the House stating that the sum of $115,000 will be required to collect and remove the Kickapoo and other roaming tribes of Indians from Mexico.

Retrenchment.

The House Committee on Appropriations have perfected a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasurer, until otherwise provided by law, to make no payments of unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for the purchase of sites, and for the erection of public buildings by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department for any of the purposes and objects towit: "To pay for any site or extension of site, the purchase of which has not been executed or proceedings for the condemnation of which have not been completed; to pay for any work or materials for the erection of any building upon which work is not already begun or contracted for; to pay for the sale or demolition of any building on any site where work has not been commenced Until provided for by law, the Secretary shall make no contracts for the purchase of any new site, nor for material or labor on any building not actually commenced. All sums heretofore appropriated for buildings, the purchase of sites, &c., which are made unavoidable by this act, are covered into the Treasury. The Secretary is authorized and directed to suspend work on any buildings already commenced, whenever in his judgment such suspension can be made consistent with the public interest.

Meeting of Ministers.

In obedience to a call published in the Chicago Interior, of which Prof. Swing and other distinguished city divines are editors, quite a large number of the Chicago clergy assembled on the 26th at the Grand Central Hotel. The Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Christian, Universalist, Swedenborgian, and other denominations were represented. After an hour of pleasant social reunion, and partaking of a collation, the Rev. Dr. Glen Wood was appointed chairman, and Rev. J. B. McClure stated the object of the meeting to be the fostering of kindly, friendly and social relations between the ministers of the various denominations. Addresses were made by Revs. Dr. Evarts, Kittredge, H. N. Powers, Ryder, Daniels, Arthur, Mitchell, J. H. Walker, Thomas and several others. The occasion was one of great interest to all present. Arrangements were made to hold other similar meetings monthly.

Intelligence of Animals.

The Boston *Traveler* notes that the singular facility with which certain animals return to their accustomed abodes, after having been taken away to strange and distant places, have always been a subject of wonder. No philosophical reason has ever yet been assigned for the faculty, a power by which animals are thus enabled to find their way home without any guide other than pure instinct, or some superior and still more mysterious faculty.

The cat, though carried from home to a great distance by a tortuous path, and so concealed as to have seen nothing of the ground over which it was taken, or not even to know the direction of its journey, will turn its steps in the first moment of its freedom to its wonted haunts.

The carrier pigeon, by a still more wonderful exercise of the same sagacity, will travel thousands of miles across oceans where there can be no trace of its path, and from distances whence no sense of sight or of smell can possibly guide its motions, and with inconceivable rapidity and unvarying directness pursue its homeward course. Migratory birds, after months of absence from their native places, will return with faultless certainty to build their nests in the same neighborhood, and upon the same cherished tree. The means by which this is accomplished is beyond human reason or knowledge. The intuitive power which it involves baffles scientific investigation, and it has not entered into the imagination of man to conceive of the physical or soul capacity with which animals are thus endowed.

A late number of the *Bulletin de la Société Protectrice des Animaux*, published at Brussels, contains some anecdotes illustrative of this inexplicable faculty of animals, which are worth noticing for the benefit of American readers who are curious in such matters. A dog was sent, as a present to a friend, a distance of twenty-five miles. He was conveyed in a closed basket in a covered carriage. On the night of his arrival at his place of destination the dog contrived to make his escape, and before noon the next day he had returned to the point of departure, although the route traversed a chain of steep and rugged mountains.

Two or three cattle disappeared one night from a large herd that was being driven from the mountains in Wales to the London market, and it was supposed that they had been stolen. Five days afterwards the stray cattle appeared at the place in the mountains from which they had been driven, having traveled, in returning to their first love, at least 150 miles. The incident is not merely a verification of Scripture, that the ox knoweth his owner as well as the ass his master's crib, but is a complete refutation of the proverbial libel against the intelligence of that patient and useful animal.

Crabs, it is well known, are generally taken to market alive, being confined in boxes in mass. The fishermen of Falmouth, in England, are accustomed to collect their crabs jointly, or at least to throw them into one mass for transportation to market. They take care, however, to mark the shells, by branding them in such a manner as that each one may know the lot which belongs to him. When thus marked they are packed in boxes and conveyed to market in boats, some ten miles from the clefts whence they are taken. In one instance, when a boat load thus marked and packed, had reached the harbor within a mile or two, one of the boxes was broken open, and a considerable number of the imprisoned crabs made their escape simultaneously, and as it would seem, by a concerted arrangement. Plunging into the water, the happy fugitives made their way home to their native crannies, where, three days afterwards, the fishermen found many of them, recognizing them by the brand of slavery upon their backs. They had traveled ten miles at least, on their homeward journey. It was necessary, in the first place, that they should find their way from the boat to the entrance of the harbor of Falmouth, from whence they directed their steps to the rocks of Cape Lizard. But how they should have known whether to turn to the right or the left, is the greatest mystery of the extraordinary feat. How they got over the distance which separated them from their rocky habitats is less mysterious, for they were probably of the species called "soldier" crabs, and accustomed, it may be, to long marches. It is not uncommon in the West Indies, where they abound, to find them upon foraging expeditions, six or eight miles from the shore.

The most remarkable instance of the mysterious and unerring faculty by which animals, under all conceivable circumstances, are enabled to find their way home through strange districts of country and from great distances, remains to be related. The Archduke and Archduchess of Austria spent a portion of last winter at Menton, where, in the hotel in which they lodged was a little black spaniel, of remarkable beauty and captivating tricks and manners. The Archduches became so much attached to him that upon her return to Vienna she persuaded the landlord to accompany her. The little spaniel was soon installed in the ducal palace as a favorite, and treated with every mark of tenderness and consideration that might lead him to forget his old home and associations. But the fascination of a residence at court had no power over his better nature. One day he suddenly disappeared, and every effort to discover his whereabouts was unavailing. There was consternation and grief at Vienna, but at Menton there was surprise and joy. The faithful spaniel appeared, in the course of a remarkably short time, at Menton, but the exposure and fatigue had been too much for him, and he died a few days afterward, "universally regretted."

Just How it Is.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean]

A single strong box in the vaults of the Fidelity Safety Deposit Company of this city, contains $1,500,000 in currency, owned by a single private corporation. And yet specie resumptionists call greenbacks "bits of paper covered with engraved lies, dishonored paper, bankrupt promises to pay," etc. The extent to which greenbacks and national bank notes are hoarded warrants the belief that the views of the people do not correspond with those of the bullionists.

☞ CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, the only member of the Astor family who has attained eminence for anything above mere riches, and who was a most industrious student and ambitious author, died recently in Washington City. Just before death, he wrote the following characteristic letter:

I am still alive. For twelve days I have suffered such agonies as cannot be described or imagined. Monday, the 12th, I was easier. I took the sacrament, and hoped to die quietly, but I am reserved for more suffering. My family and friends have shown me the greatest kindness. I think it ought to be made legal to kill such invalids as myself. I say this as a Christian.

CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED.

P. S. My servants have been like angels to me. Were I to live I should write a palinode on the Irish.

☞ The New Orleans *Picayune* estimates the Louisiana sugar crop at 100,000 hogsheads, against 108,520 hogsheads last year. This shows a very poor crop. The crop is said to be unprofitabe at present prices of sugar and the wages demanded by laborers. Those who have been employing laborers to raise cane, are now preparing to farm out their land on shares.

☞ According to the annual statement of the leading mercantile agency of New York, the entire number of commercial and financial failures, throughout the whole country, during the past year was 5,181, against 4,069 in 1872. Total liabilities $228,490,000, against $121,056,006 in 1872. In Pennsylvania there were 576 failures, with liabilities amounting to $31,415,000.

☞ Philadelphia has invited Congress to meet in that city, in the hall occupied by the first Congress, on the 5th of September next, being the one hundredth anniversary of the first meeting of the American Congress. Congress has not yet taken action on the subject.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes statistics showing that that city pays one twenty-fourth of all the internal revenue collected in the United States. The revenue returns from the First District of Ohio are greater than those from any other single district in the country.

☞ In the contested election case of MR. CANNON, Delegate to Congress from Utah, the question of woman suffrage will come before Congress. General MAXWELL, who claims the seat, states that the Territorial law enfranchising women, is null and void. The power of a territory to so extend the right of suffrage will be discussed and passed upon.

PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Judging from the criminal statistics of all enlightened nations, no other inference can be deduced, save that the greatest preventive to crime is the universal education of the masses. While we might cite columns of testimony in evidence of this fact, we quote only a single paragraph from the recent reports of the criminal statistics of the city prisons of New York and Blackwell's Island, believing that the great metropolis of America affords the best criterion to judge by. During the year 1871, out of 51,566 prisoners, only 1,150 were well educated, 31,088 could read and write, and 19,160 were wholly illiterate. Out of this number 34,316 were of foreign nativity, and a large proportion of the remainder were children of foreign born parents. Of the 31,088 who could read and write, many had received such limited educational advantages that they had not made sufficient advancement to attain even a thorough primary education, equal to that bestowed in the public schools of Ohio before their pupils graduate to the secondary grade. In the same year the number of wholly illiterate persons in the City of New York were 62,238, the population being about one million, which made the ratio of criminals among those who were entirely ignorant *one* in *three*, while among those who could read and write the proportion was *one* in *twenty-seven*, demonstrating that the probabilities for the commission of crime are *nine* times as great among the ignorant classes as among those who possess even a rudimentary knowledge of those enlightening studies which distinguish the civilized nations from the barbarous. While in rural communities and less densely populated districts, where the temptations to crime decrease, the proportion of criminals among the ignorant is somewhat less than in seaboard cities, yet crimes of every grade are far more prevalent among the illiterate than the educated classes, fully corroborating the truth of the axiom of FREDERICK THE GREAT, that "knowledge must precede virtue."

The national advantages derived from the awakening, the creation as it were, of the better nature of humanity by the educational and excellent moral influences of our Common Schools can never be over estimated. "No nation can be enslaved," says CASTELLAR, "when reason and conscience are properly educated." And nowhere, say we, can reason and conscience receive that thorough cosmopolitan education, whose knowledge will more effectually lead to the practice of virtue, as efficiently as in our Common Schools. Without seeking to disparage the happy results born of the home influences of truth, honor, rectitude and superior intelligence, which, when they are exerted in unison with those of the school, lead to the highest moral, as well as mental development, it is clearly demonstrated by criminal statistics, that inherently evil propensities and criminal home influences receive a powerful check, even in the primary schools by the cultivation of habits of order, punctuality, self-control, and wholesome discipline. The temporary withdrawal of the child from idleness, evil associations and vice, and the instillment in the youthful mind of interesting and instructive ideas, are alone powerful combatants against criminality, elevating thought and leading it into the higher and better elements. This is one of the most powerful arguments in favor of a certain degree of compulsory education, which the State should command, as she does the observance of laws for the maintenance of public order, peace and security, or for the punishment of those who transgress them.

In view of those facts the bill now before Congress, of Mr. GEORGE F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, relating to provision for a national educational fund, is one of great importance, and one deserving the earnest thought and conscientious action of our law-makers. It embodies the proposition that the National Government may and should assist in the education of children in the several States. This end, if necessity requires, to be attained by distributing through the State governments the proceeds of the sales of public lands. The distribution to be adjusted by the following plan: For the first five years the States shall share according to the illiteracy that exists among their people, *i. e.*, according to the number of persons over ten years of age who cannot read and write. Subsequently every State that has established a system of free schools shares in the money according to the number of pupils attending those schools. The money thus distributed is to be one-half of the proceeds of the sales of public lands. The other half is to be invested in Government bonds, and the interest is to be distributed on the same principle.

If individual States cannot provide the necessary means for education, as appears to be the case in many of the Southern States, aid from the National Government is certainly desirable, and should be provided for the support of schools, but as regards the sale of the public lands for this purpose, our views coincide with those of the New York *Times*, which in allusion to Mr. HOAR's bill says, it is not convinced that the country can properly and wisely give up the remainder of its public lands to this purpose; "but, on the contrary is inclined to the opinion that Congress would do better to put a stop forever to any disposition of the public lands, other than their actual settlement under the Homestead act. The money that we receive from the sales is of little account. It goes but a short way toward meeting the expenses of the Government. It could readily be replaced by taxation that would scarcely be felt. And it is utterly insignificant in value compared with the advantage the country would reap from the occupants of the land by actual settlers. In the strictest sense of the word, as well as in its broadest, the strength of a country is in its men, and of all the citizens of the country none are more profitable to it than those who are willing and able to avail themselves of the Homestead law."

After the provision by the National or State Government of means for public education, compulsion to receive the same in a certain degree to fit the citizens for the intelligent comprehension of the ordinary duties and affairs of life, is the next move in the right direction, and one which permanent national prosperity demands.

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Scott's Poetical Works, with Illustrations
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Campbell's (Thomas) Poetical Works
Lover's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Bloomfield's Poems—Illustrated
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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1874

Terms of Subscription.

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One Copy, one year..........75 cents.
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THREE GIFTS.

THE CHANCE OF ALL CHANCES.

We like, occasionally, to do a liberal thing.

This is our time to do one. Therefore we make this offer:

To the person who sends us the largest number of subscribers to the WEEKLY BLADE *before the first of March we will*

GIVE A SPLENDID ORGAN.

Magnificent for a family instrument, and suitable for a Church or Sunday School,

WORTH $200.00.

For the second largest list a

GOLD WATCH!

worth $100.00.

For the third largest list, a splendid United States Silver Hunting Cased Watch! worth $40.00!

NOW TAKE NOTICE.

We shall go back and count for all competitors for the three prizes, all the names each has sent us since November, 1873, so that all will get the benefit of what they have done.

AND FURTHER!

Three subscribers to the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL shall count as one to the WEEKLY BLADE, and two to LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY shall count as one to the same.

AND STILL FURTHER!

Agents competing for these prizes shall RECEIVE THEIR COMMISSIONS THE SAME AS BEFORE. Thus in any case, they get paid for their work.

AND YET AGAIN!

This offer applies to all who want books.

NOW GO TO WORK.

Is there not a church that wants this organ? We may possibly take a notion to distribute several of them. But this one (and it is a beauty) we shall give away anyhow. We will furnish specimens, &c., to all applicants, free.

LOCKE & JONES,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

A NEW OFFER.

We have one hundred copies of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL for 1874, beginning with the January number, which we propose to distribute to contributors. Persons sending us an acceptable article for publication (of not less than four pages of note paper, or its equivalent), with occasional short articles during the year, will receive the FARM JOURNAL for one year gratuitously. This offer will remain open till March 15th, 1874.

☞ Notwithstanding the testimony of leading army officers, Congress proposes to only recruit half the usual number of men for the army during the coming year. The people will approve of this action. They are not disposed to place the most implicit confidence in the opinions of army officers upon the requirements of the army in times of peace.

☞ THE UNUSUAL DEMAND upon our space, made by the history of the BLADE, will deprive our readers this week of the usual variety of editorial matter. We think, however, that the subject will have sufficient interest to atone fully for the deficiency.

☞ The election of the rebel General MAXEY, of Texas, to the U. S. Senate, suggests corruption, since he was little known and seemed to have no prominence as a candidate. REAGAN and THROCKMORTON were the prominent aspirants. Senator FLANAGAN retires at the close of the present Congress, March 4, 1875.

THE WEEK.

In the House of Representatives on the 30th ult., a joint resolution was passed asking the President to convene a court of inquiry, composed of not less than five officers of the army, to investigate fully all the charges against Brig. Gen. HOWARD.—Our news summary contains the main points involved in the additional amendments to the Bankrupt law recently reported by the House Judiciary Committee, which will interest our business readers.—The President has signed a number of bills during the past week, and among others that abolishing the office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and that authorizing coinage of the United States to be executed in foreign countries.—The friends of cheap transportation in the House held an adjourned meeting at Washington on the 31st. It was not largely attended.

The National Educational Association held an interesting session at Washington on the 29th and 30th ult, when it was suggested that each State send a history of its educational progress for the past 100 years to the Centennial Celebration; a report was also made favoring the establishment of a national educational bureau, and for setting apart public lands to encourage free education in the States.

The unemployed workmen of New York, or some of their allies, fired St. Bridget's Catholic Church in two places on the night of the 26th ult. It is thought that demonstrations of this character are designed to provide work for the suffering, and indicate no ill-feeling toward the churches themselves. Some thirty of the so-called Tompkins Square rioters, have entered a plea of not guilty before the New York Court of General Sessions. Meantime the situation among the disaffected workmen is not materially changed.

The seventh annual convention of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, is now in session at St. Louis, having convened yesterday. The principal object of the session will be the revision of the ritual.—The Ohio Constitutional Convention, now in session at Cincinnati, have elected Hon. RUFUS KING, of that city, President, in the room of Chief Justice WAITE, who has resigned his seat. The Convention adopted resolutions of a highly complimentary character when Mr. WAITE withdrew from the Convention. He is now spending his time, prior to his departure for Washington, at his home in Toledo, Ohio.—The Judge of an Ohio Court has just decided that according to the laws of that State, a railroad can collect three cents per mile from a passenger, and no more. The decision was rendered in a suit for damages brought by a party ejected from a railway train.

Affairs in the South are still unsettled. As will be seen by our Congressional report, Senator CARPENTER has occupied the floor of the Senate for two days with an exhaustive review of Louisiana affairs, taking ground against PINCHBACK and MORTON. It is now stated that a new election will be ordered in that State.—The West Virginia contested election cases have been settled in the House, and the result is given elsewhere.

England is at present undergoing the election of a new House of Parliament, to take the place of that dissolved by the Queen. GLADSTONE, DISRAELI, THOMAS HUGHES, and other distinguished speakers are in the field. It is probable that the general result will not be definitely ascertained before the middle of the present month. It is thought that there will be a gain of members by the Conservative party.—Rumors again reach us of the death of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, which it is asserted, took place in June last. Several members of the Royal Geographical Society, of London, express serious doubts as to the reliability of the reports, and think that official advices would have received before this time.—The usual departments for news, correspondence, etc., will be found full and complete.—Gen. SHERMAN'S views of the Indian policy of the Government are given elsewhere, in his recent testimony before the House Military Committee.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

The February number of this popular periodical has been issued from the press, and a brief perusal will convince the reader that it is still making progress in the field of entertaining and instructive literature in which it already stands pre-eminent. The table of contents given below are indicative of a rich collection of literary matter.

John Duncan's Widow—D. R. Locke.
The Ride to the Wedding—Birch Arnold.
Taking in a Lodger—Hugh R. Elton.
Curious Wills—English Magazine.
Touching Tailors—Author of "Salad for the Solitary."
How it Happened—Jeannie Morrison.
A Persian Vision of the Hereafter—D. R. Locke.
Sharper & Co., Bankers—Richard Grant.
Belles of our First Republican Court—Rosa L. Segur.
A Victim of Mrs. Jennings Payne—Mary Hartwell.
Antiquated Traveling—Temple Bar.
Lines to a Thrush—Mrs. P. Filer.
Of Quarrelsome Folk—"The Country Parson."
What I Miss—S. B. Boggs.
Notes and Comments—By the Editor.

Specimen copies of this popular magazine will be sent to any address by the publishers on receipt of ten cents.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, settles the question about the "first lady," by declaring for Mrs. Secretary FISH. The people of the country who read this nonsense about the "first lady" of Washington, are beginning to think that genuine, modest, sensible ladies are scarce at the Capital; but they should remember that they only hear of the other kind—the kind who court newspaper correspondents and notoriety. Of course, all who are dragged before the public by correspondents are not wanting in modesty, but the public class them all together; hence, like poor Tray, they must suffer with the unworthy.

☞ BUILDERS, CARPENTERS and MECHANICS will find the books in our list no fair, the most complete and reliable works published on architecture and mechanical drawing of all kinds.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF FRANCE.

The financial condition of France is at present the most prosperous in the world, and her marvelous executive ability may well challenge the admiration and excite the imitation of less fortunate nations. In two and a half years she has liquidated every franc of the enormous sum requisite to meet her indebtedness to Germany, amounting in all, with principal and interest, to one billion one hundred million dollars, and this, too, without impoverishment, or even serious inconvenience. When these facts are taken into consideration, together with the increased taxation requisite to pay the interest on the National debt, which was doubled during her six months war with Germany, and now is two billion one hundred and eighty-four millions of dollars, her gigantic monetary resources are perfectly amazing. While many causes have led to these astonishing results, which are characteristic of the French nation, and therefore neither imitable or adaptable to our Government, country or people, from others we may well learn a profitable lesson, both in our present financial emergency, and in laying the foundation for continued monetary prosperity hereafter.

Intelligent French correspondents, conversant with the reasons which led to the rapid payment of the German indemnity say its accomplishment is due to the following five causes:

First—When the Government borrowed $306,000,000 from the Bank of France, and authorized it to issue a corresponding amount of notes in addition to its previous circulation, it liberated from circulation an equal amount of coin which was no longer required for the transaction of business, as the new notes perform its functions.

Second—The Government made the notes of the Bank a *legal tender* for everything, including interest on the national debt, and duties on imports, and authorized the Bank of France to *suspend specie payments*, the effect of which was to enable the Bank to part with half its usual stock of coin and bullion, and to thus set at liberty and place in circulation $150,000,000 hitherto locked in the vaults of the banks. Third: The whole enormous sum was procured by public subscriptions in two loans for which bonds were issued called Rentes, similar to those denominated Consols in England, which draw 5 per cent. interest. Fourth: The whole subscription was taken by *farmers, shopkeepers and bankers*, by far the larger number of Rentes being in the hands of the farmers; and Fifth: It was apparent that all the farmers of France had small secret hoards of money *which they feared to trust to banks*, but having implicit faith in the *Government*, whether of imperial, royal or republican proclivities, no sooner found that they could purchase rentes or bonds of small denominations, from fifty dollars and upwards, then all this hidden, hoarded, buried wealth was brought to light and loaned to the Government for five per cent. interest, and chiefly by this adroit means of encouraging the middle and the producing classes to loan their surplus money to the Government, the one billion, one hundred million dollars were raised in two and a half years, and thus France liquidated the last dollar of the German fine.

While the resources of our vast country are not developed as are those of France, and hoarding and economizing are not American characteristics, yet our laboring and producing classes nevertheless have no inconsiderable amount of money hidden away like those of France, which they fear to trust to banks, and which they would cheerfully loan to the Government, provided a similar system was in operation to that of France. Furthermore, if interest bearing bonds of small denominations, secured by Government, were obtainable, and convertible at any time into ready means, it would be a powerful incentive to the cultivation of a more temporate frugality, and a potent aid to the establishment of a permanent monetary prosperity, free from those fluctuations which periodically create panics and financial disasters.

☞ No FARMER'S WIFE can afford to do without the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL for 1874. The departments of "Health and Dress" and "Household Affairs," are alone worth the subscription price.

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. Nothing ever presented to the public as a beautifier of the complexion ever gave such satisfaction for this purpose as this discovery. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofula or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by all Druggists.

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS. CURED.

CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y.
Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR:—I am sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in the worst form for a great many years, until, accidently, I saw one of your books, which described my case exactly. I bought your Golden Medical Discovery, and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on face and body. I was likewise afflicted with Rheumatism, so that I walked with great difficulty, and am entirely cured. May God spare you a long life to remain a blessing to mankind. With untold gratitude,

Mrs. A. W. WILLIAMS.

An accurate and comprehensive idea of the new method of curing Hernia, is a very valuable item of knowledge to every ruptured person. The New Elastic Truss, without metal springs, is worn with comfort night and day, retaining the Rupture securely at all times, and soon effects a permanent cure. It is sent by mail everywhere by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y., who supply their descriptive circulars free on application.

1835. 1874.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

Its Origin and History.

Former Proprietors and Editors.

Thirty-Eight Years of Struggle and Development.

What it was Then, and what it is Now.

The history of the oldest public journal in every village or city in this country, would afford, if fully written out, the most complete history of the place where the journal is published that could possibly be procured. This is particularly true of those localities and journals which have sprung into life within the past half century. The public journal, during that period, has been a medium through which local questions have been freely discussed and local incidents recorded, thus giving a fair index to everything which transpired, and showing the questions which agitated the minds of the people in each step taken for advancing the interests of the place.

Perrysburg and Maumee, each struggled for the ascendency for many years, the former having been the first to bring to its aid the great advantage of a newspaper, which was established in December, 1833, by the late JESUP W. SCOTT, Esq., of this city, and HENRY DARLING. This paper, called "Miami of the Lake," was the first public journal published in the Maumee Valley. It was established in the interest of the property owners at Perrysburg, and its object was to assist in building up that place. Maumee City had made an effort prior to that to establish a paper, but had failed. Dr. O WHITE, now of this city, drew up a prospectus at Columbus, procured a few subscribers from different portions of the State, and supposed everything was arranged to secure the desired journal, which it was expected would give a prestige and importance to that place far superior to anything possessed by its then chief rival, Perrysburg; but the man who was to publish the paper failed to fulfill his part of the agreement, and the project failed, thus enabling Perrysburg to step in and claim the honor and reap the benefits arising from the publication of the first newspaper in the Maumee Valley. Maumee City soon followed, and the fight between these two champions of the rival villages was of the most vigorous character.

The next newspaper established in the Valley was the *Toledo Gazette*, which made its appearance in October, 1834. It was started by JAMES I. BROWNE, a New England man. There were up to this time two rival companies here, one, the Vistula Company, composed of eastern men, owning Vistula, or "Lower Town," and the other, composed of Major OLIVER, and other Ohio capitalists chiefly, owning Port Lawrence, or "Up-Town." Vistula got the start of Port Lawrence, but the contest between the two was practically ended in the summer of 1834, when they agreed to unite their destinies and labor for the common good of Toledo, the name suggested by WILLARD J DANIELS, then one of the most enterprising citizens and merchants here, and now a citizen of New York, to supercede Port Lawrence and Vistula.

As to our great regret no files of the early volumes of the BLADE are obtainable, hence, it is quite impossible to arrive at the exact date of the first appearance of THE TOLEDO BLADE. After the consolidation of the villages of Port Lawrence and Vistula, under the name of Toledo, many citizens felt that a new paper should be established to spread abroad the wonderful advantages of the newly christened place. The dropping of the old village names carried with it any unfavorable reputation which may have clustered about the names of those villages in consequence of the fact that occasional cases of the ague had been known to occur on the Maumee. The new name gave Toledo an advantage over her rivals in this respect, and to that fact, in a large degree, may be attributed her success in winning an easy victory over them. This advantage was counted upon by the sharp-sighted young speculators who had stuck their stakes here, fully convinced that it had in store for them an abundant fortune. The Toledo *Gazette* was established, but it was Democratic in its proclivities; hence, it was not deemed just the kind of a paper to represent Toledo abroad, neither did the Whigs, who were the principal writers here, feel disposed to make their contributions to the public through that channel. In 1835, a meeting of those most interested was called to consult upon the subject, and it was finally determined to establish a new paper, neutral in politics, and to have for its chief object the promotion of the interests of Toledo.

The next point considered was the name of the paper, and Mr. JOSEPH R. WILLIAMS, probably the most scholarly man at the meeting, suggested THE TOLEDO BLADE as most appropriate, since the Toledo (mother of people) in Spain, was noted, in the days of the Moors, for the superiority of the swords manufactured at that place, and, the world over and for all time thereafter the "Toledo Blade" was a name known to all as signifying superior excellence. The appropriateness of the suggestion was readily perceived and the new hope of the new village was thus christened.

We have no facts in our possession showing just how the new paper got its start, but from our knowledge of the manner in which such things were done in those times, and from the nature of the meeting called to christen the new paper, it is evident that the material was purchased with money contributed by citizens. At that time, a fair printing office for a weekly paper could be purchased at from $500 to $800, and there is little doubt but this money was raised by the citizens who were developing this new means for promoting their interests.

Just when the first number of the BLADE was issued, we have not been able to ascertain, though we have information which renders it reasonably certain that the BLADE made its first appearance some time during the month of December, 1835. This is indicated by a fact given in a letter from Judge ROBB, of Lima, to H. S. KNAPP, Esq., of this city, under date of December 22, 1873 He says:

> I stated to you when here, a short time since, as my recollection that the TOLEDO BLADE was established by Dr. Wilson Everett, formerly of Urbana, Ohio. Since I saw you, I referred to a file of the *Western Aurora*, published in Bellefontaine, and find in the number dated January 2, 1836, an editorial note acknowledging the receipt of the "first and second numbers of the TOLEDO BLADE, a well printed and ably edited weekly newspaper, printed in Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, by Way & Everett. In politics, it is neutral."

Judge ROBB says: "Dr. EVERETT, prior to his removal to Toledo, published a newspaper in Urbana, Ohio, called *The Collustrator*. After he left Toledo, he removed to Hampshire, Illinois, where he died. In sentiment, Dr. EVERETT was a Whig, and, though very warmly attached to his party, was courteous and gentlemanly towards his opponents, and was, in fact, a gentleman in all the relations of life." Mr. WAY, the partner of Dr. EVERETT, was Judge GEORGE B. WAY, who continued his connection with, or contributions to the BLADE for several years, and subsequently removed to Defiance, where he died.

Just at what time WAY & EVERETT concluded their connection with the BLADE, we have been unable to ascertain, but the fact that Messrs WILLARD J. DANIELS, E. D. POTTER and GEO. M'KAY were the proprietors and publishers of the paper in 1836, during the first volume, would indicate that the original conductors of the BLADE only published it for a short time, perhaps from three to five months. Mr. DANIELS soon bought out M'KAY, thus securing two-thirds of the establishment, Judge POTTER holding the other one-third, and acting as editor of the paper.

Mr. DANIELS must have continued the publication of the BLADE until some time in April or May, 1837—perhaps nine months after his dissolution of partnership with Judge POTTER, for early in May, Messrs. A. W. FAIRBANKS and L. R. WILLARD, two printers from Detroit, contracted to publish the paper for one year. For some reason which we have been unable to learn, at the time this arrangement was made with Messrs FAIRBANKS & WILLARD, the office seems to have been in possession of a number of citizens. We should not be surprised, were the facts known, if it should turn out that the *Toledo Gazette* and the TOLEDO BLADE had passed into the hands of the same parties, and were merged into one paper. This is only a surmise, based upon the few facts which are at present obtainable. The two Detroit printers were employed, by the citizens, to publish the paper for one year, though the facts indicate that the citizens merely gave them a bonus of about one thousand dollars for undertaking to publish it. Mr. DANIELS sold his press and material to parties at Constantine, Mich., which would indicate that the citizens had purchased the subscription list and good will of the paper, and that FAIRBANKS & WILLARD used the old material for a time. It is probable that the subscription list of the *Gazette* was also included in the arrangement. The agreement made by the citizens with Messrs. FAIRBANKS & WILLARD, together with the amount subscribed by each to carry out that agreement on the part of the citizens, will be of interest, and we give it in full as follows:

> We, the subscribers, agree to pay Fairbanks & Willard the sum affixed to our names, on condition that they publish the TOLEDO BLADE, weekly, in good style and workmanship, and distribute for the year ensuing one hundred copies of the paper gratuitously, in such manner as the subscribers, or any one of them, shall direct; 10 per cent. of said subscription to be paid on the publication of the second number from date; 30 per cent. in three months; 30 per cent. in eight months, and 30 per cent. at the expiration of the year. May 15, 1837:

Edward [illegible]	$200
Daniel Segur	50
S. F. Stickney	200
Pierre M. Irving	25
H. D. Mason	50
J. R. Williams, for R. Mott	25
Bissell & Gardner	50
Peckham & Co.	40
Wm. N. Richardson	5
M. H. Daniels	10
C. I. Keeler, Jr.	10
Way & Cooke	30
Daniels & Co.	50
James Flagg	5
A. Palmer	50
James McKnight	10
S. B. Comstock	100
J. R. Williams	25
William L. Oliver	100

This agreement would indicate that Messrs. FAIRBAKS & WILLARD had contracted to work for the gentlemen employing them for one year at a salary, but subsequent facts lead us to believe that the amount subscribed as above, was a gift to the publishers, less the 100 papers furnished. Mr. FAIRBANKS, in a note to us, states that he and his partner offered to do the work for $1 200 per year, but he does not say how much was actually received, though the subscription above shows it to have been $1,035.

The first paper under the management of Messrs. FAIRBANKS & WILLARD, was issued on May 16th, 1837, being No. 9 of Volume 2, which would show that there had been a suspension in the publication of the paper for a few weeks at some period of its then brief history. Mr. FAIRBANKS states that the No. and Volume were arrived at from a dead form lying upon a board, there being no stone in the office. This fact shows that the paper was suspended at that time, and it had probably been discontinued for a few weeks. This accounts for the liberal manner in which the citizens subscribed to the fund designed to secure the services of Messrs. FAIRBANKS & WILLARD, and the sequel shows that the investment was a good one.

About the first of September, in consequence of the illness of his mother, Mr. WILLARD expressed a desire to withdraw from the BLADE, and on the fifth of that month—in less than four months from the time the partnership was formed, it was dissolved, Mr. WILLARD returning to Detroit, where he now resides. Mr. FAIRBANKS wrote but little for the paper, giving his attention to the mechanical and business branches, a number of citizens contributing to the editorial columns. He thinks few papers in that day could boast an editorial corps equal in numbers and ability to that of the BLADE. He gives the names of the following as the principal writers on his staff editorial: Judge H. D. MASON, PIERRE M. IRVING, (nephew of WASHINGTON IRVING.) Hon. JOSEPH R. WILLIAMS, Judge GEORGE B. WAY, and RICHARD MOTT. There were other contributors, but these were the principal writers for the editorial columns. No editor was employed, but each writer, as some new point would present itself to his mind, would write an article in the interest of Toledo, and then the 100 copies of the paper would be sent "where they would do the most good."

From the time the BLADE was started up to July 18, 1838, it was printed on a sheet 21x31 inches, and on old type, but on the date here named, the paper came out in a new dress, and was enlarged to 24x36 inches, which was as large as any paper in the West. The editorial consisted almost entirely of voluntary contributions, Mr. F. writing but little for the paper, and the income of the office not being sufficient to justify the employment of an editor. The paper continued to be conducted in this manner until July, 1840, when ANDREW PALMER "came out of the foul party" and took editorial charge of it, his compensation to be the postoffice, which he obtained, having "laid out" DANIEL SEGUR. Mr. P.'s editorial career was brief. Like most persons, he discovered that when he undertook to write out what he knew, the subject was soon exhausted, and he retired on the 23d of December, 1840, having served less than six months.

On the 5th of May, 1841, Mr. S. S. BLANCHARD became a partner in the BLADE office and remained in the office for one year, when Mr. FAIRBANKS became sole proprietor once more.

On the 22d of July, 1842, DANIEL M. BAINE, Esq., assumed editorial charge of the BLADE, and held that position until the 14th of July, 1843, when the editorial management again devolved upon Mr. FAIRBANKS and his able corps of volunteer aids

Early in 1844 JESUP W. SCOTT, Esq., was employed to edit the paper, which position he filled until the 10th of March, 1845, when he purchased an interest in the BLADE and became one of its proprietors as well as its editor. We have before us a full inventory of the material in the BLADE office at that time, it having been made out to afford a basis for the purchase of a half interest by Mr. SCOTT, who preserved the bill. It would be interesting to printers of the present day, but would not be appreciated by the general reader, so we reluctantly omit its publication. It amounted in the aggregate to $1,505 43. Mr. SCOTT'S ability and means gave the paper fresh vigor and importance, and on the 11th of May, 1846, a little over one year from the time Mr. S. became associated with the paper, the TRI-WEEKLY BLADE made its appearance. The Tri-Weekly and Weekly BLADES were published for about two years before the DAILY BLADE made its appearance, the first number of the daily having been issued on the 17th of April, 1847. Mr. SCOTT continued his connection with and editorial management of the paper until the 12th of July, 1847, when FAIRBANKS again became sole proprietor and manager of the establishment. One week after the retirement of Mr. SCOTT, on the 17th of July, 1847., at which time H. L. HOSMER purchased an interest in the BLADE and became its editor, which position he filled until March 12, 1849, when Mr. FAIRBANKS once more became sole proprietor and manager. Mr. HOSMER was succeeded in the editorial management of the paper by a gentleman DR. H. GRAHAM who held the position until the 29th of September following, when he became dissatisfied in some manner and suddenly vacated his post in the midst of a political campaign. Mr. FAIRBANKS at once employed F. HOLLENBECK now a resident of Perrysburg, and at that time, we believe, Secretary of the Toledo Board of Trade, to take charge of the editorial department, which labors he performed through the campaign, and perhaps up to the time of the sale of the office by Mr. FAIRBANKS in the following November.

On the 17th of November, 1849, Mr. FAIRBANKS sold the BLADE office to S. T. & H. L. HOSMER, and retired entirely from the paper, and S. T. HOSMER, better known as "FITE," and who was an excellent printer, took charge of the publication of the paper, while H. L. HOSMER became editor once more. H. L. HOSMER, Esq., was a man of superior talents and attainments. His tastes and literary culture gave to his writings more of the magazine than the journalistic style, according to the standards of the present day, and while he sustained a creditable reputation as a writer, he did not give to the BLADE that strong local character which characterized it during the editorial management of Mr. SCOTT, and perhaps he failed to maintain the popularity of the paper with the common people, his writings and selections having been governed by a desire to please the cultivated, rather than to instruct and interest the masses.

In December, 1851, SAMUEL ANDREWS purchased the interest of S. T. HOSMER, and the firm of HOSMER & ANDREWS was formed, Mr. A. paying $2,500 for a half interest in the establishment. Mr. ANDREWS had been an employe in the office from 1837, most of the time in charge of the job department, which was then not very extensive.

In May, 1852, about five months after ANDREWS went into the office, PETER LATIMER purchased a third interest in the BLADE and the firm name adopted was LATIMER, ANDREWS & Co. Mr. L. became weary in well doing at the expiration of about eight months and retired, leaving Messrs. HOSMER & ANDREWS sole proprietors.

In May, 1853, HOSMER & ANDREWS sold the entire establishment to JOSEPH R. WILLIAMS, who had been from the start a liberal supporter and contributor to the BLADE. By the exercise of strict economy and great industry, the BLADE at that time was not sinking very much more money than it was making, and Mr. ANDREWS, having faith in its future, objected to the sale. Mr. WILLIAMS insisted upon buying all or none, and Mr. HOSMER was determined to sell, so ANDREWS finally consented to let the entire office go for $6 000.

We might mention that at the time Mr. WILLIAMS purchased the BLADE, he was a citizen of Constantine, Mich., and Mr. HOSMER continued the management of the BLADE for six months after its sale, when Mr. W. assumed personal control, which he retained until 1857, when he sold the office to a gentleman by the name of THOMPSON, who failed to meet his engagements and the BLADE fell into the hands of Mr. WILLIAMS again soon after the sale was made, when he made another sale and retired from the office. He gave to the paper a high character, basing his actions entirely upon convictions of duty, regardless of pecuniary interests or personal friendships, ever carrying out the pledge which he made "to adhere no farther to his party, his creed, his friends, his locality than he deemed right and just, and never to suffer his convictions to be smothered, or his eyes to be closed, by any influence whatever." Mr. CHASE always gave the BLADE great credit for his election the first time he ran for Governor, and frequently expressed his gratitude to Mr. WILLIAMS for his important labors in that campaign. He was repeatedly nominated by the Whigs of Michigan for Congress and always ran ahead of his ticket; but he left that party before its final dissolution and worked with the Free Soilers.

There was such frequent shifting of editors that, in the absence of most of the files, and the names of the editors not appearing in the papers in our possession, it is quite impossible to say how many persons were connected with the paper from its commencement down to the time Mr. WILLIAMS made a final sale of the establishment.

Prior to the sale of the office by Mr. WILLIAMS, some time in the winter of 1856, Mr. S G. ARNOLD was employed to take editorial management of the BLADE, Mr. WILLIAMS having been elected Congressional Binder. Mr. ARNOLD was an able and judicious writer, and when Mr. WILLIAMS sold the office, he was retained by the new proprietors to manage the editorial department, remaining in charge of the paper until June, 1858, when he took charge of the Republican paper at Newark, O., subsequently accepting a position at Washington City, and is now the well known "Buckeye" of the BLADE.

On the first of October, 1856, G. T. STEWART, of Norwalk, and CLARK WAGGONER purchased the BLADE establishment of Mr. WILLIAMS, paying $6,000 for the same, to which they added a job office costing $4,000, thus making the entire news and job office cost them $10,000. At that time the BLADE was printed on a Northrup press, propelled by hand power by means of a wheel and belt, two men being required at the crank. An old engine had been used, but at this time it was worthless.

A few months subsequent to the purchase of the office by Messrs. STEWART & WAGGONER, A. D. PELTON became a partner, the firm name being PELTON, STEWART & WAGGONER, Mr. PELTON assuming the business management of the establishment, Mr. WAGGONER superintending the job department and having general control of the mechanical part of the business, and Mr. STEWART having little or nothing to do with the office personally. As we have already stated, Mr. ARNOLD continued the editorial management of the BLADE under the new firm until the summer of 1858, when he was succeeded by [illegible] who assumed the editorial duties and filled that post on for one year [illegible] in the summer of 1859. Mr. E. was a fluent writer and won many friends [illegible] himself and the paper during his editorial term.

On the retirement of Mr. EARL from the editorial chair, no person having been engaged to fill the vacancy, Mr. WAGGONER took editorial charge of the BLADE temporarily, as it was then understood. Soon after he became editor, a most bitter and determined contest arose in this judicial district, the object of which was to defeat the re-election of Judge FITCH. The Democrats and quite a large number of Republicans united upon an independent Republican candidate, and the struggle was perhaps the most determined and bitter that has ever characterized any contest in this county or Judicial district, and Mr. WAGGONER conducted the BLADE with so much

ability that it was not deemed necessary to go outside of the firm to find an editor thereafter.

On the first of October, 1860, Mr. STEWART retired from his connection with the office, leaving the entire establishment in the hands of Messrs. PELTON & WAGGONER, the former continuing in charge of the business department and the latter as editor of the paper. If we are not mistaken, the BLADE paid its first dividend during its management by this firm. Mr. PELTON was an enterprising and careful business manager, making every expenditure necessary to promote the business of the office, and every saving consistent with the most rigid economy, while Mr. WAGGONER's practical knowledge of the mechanical part of the business enabled him to protect the office against losses arising from either incompetent or dishonest employes. The BLADE was fully twenty years in its struggle to reach a paying basis, and it would be interesting to know how much money it sank for its friends prior to reaching that point, but the amount would not fall much, if any, below one hundred thousand dollars. The firm of PELTON & WAGGONER continued up to the fall of 1865, and from February, 1857, to the time of Mr. W.'s retirement from the paper, the "Local Department" became a prominent feature. During this time, GEO. E. TRUE and CHAS T. WALES, filled the position of local editor. The former served until Mr. LINCOLN appointed him Consul to Funchal, where he died, and the latter succeeded him, serving as local or commercial editor up to November, 1872.

The weekly pay-roll of the news room, as we learn by a note from Mr. WAGGONER, for some years after 1856, ranged from $48 to $60—the latter figures always being suggestive of imprudence in management.

In August, 1865, Mr. WAGGONER sold his interest in the paper to his partner, A. D. PELTON, the office being valued at about $50,000, the increase in its value during the nine years having been $40,000. Of course, many additions were made to the material of the establishment, but the chief value was the "good will" of the paper.

Mr. WAGGONER remained in editorial charge of the BLADE for a few weeks after the dissolution of partnership, and prior to the arrival of Mr. HALE, an editor of New Hampshire, who had been engaged to take charge of the BLADE. Mr. H. was regarded as a strong writer in the Eastern States, but had been employed solely upon weekly journals and found the days entirely too short for him when placed in editorial charge of the DAILY BLADE. Mr. HALE remained but a short time, when he was succeeded by D. R. LOCKE who took editorial charge of the paper on a salary, which position he filled until July 1, 1867, when he and J. P. JONES each purchased a quarter interest in the establishment, Mr. PELTON retaining the other half, the firm name adopted being A. D. PELTON & Co.

The purchase made by LOCKE & JONES was at the rate of $60,000 for the entire office, showing an advance of $50,000 in its value from the date of the purchase by STEWART & WAGGONER, in October, 1856,—about ten years. Mr. LOCKE continued as editor and Mr. JONES gave his attention to the general business of the firm. About the first of June, 1868, Mr. PELTON sold his interest to Dr. A. P. MILLER at the rate of $75,000 for the office—an advance of $15,000 on the sale made about eighteen months previous, showing a steady and rapid growth. The new firm was MILLER, LOCKE & Co. Mr. LOCKE continuing in editorial charge of the BLADE, Mr. MILLER acting as associate editor, and Mr. JONES devoting his attention to the business interests of the firm. There was a steady and rapid growth of business, and in September, 1871, the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL was established by the proprietors of the BLADE, and it soon became widely known and read, taking position in the front ranks with the best agricultural journals of the country. It has had a permanent growth, is now well established, and may be regarded as an important interest in Toledo, and a most valuable adjunct of the BLADE.

In May, 1872, the present proprietors of the BLADE—D. R. LOCKE and J. P. JONES—purchased the interest of Dr. MILLER, paying him for the same at the rate of $160,000 for the entire establishment, showing a most remarkable growth in the value of the BLADE from the date when Messrs. LOCKE & JONES purchased an interest in it in 1867—a little over five years—the advance having been $100,000—and while there were those who thought the first purchase high, none thought the last one a bad bargain for the buyers.

In December, 1872, the proprietors of the BLADE issued the first number of LOCKE'S MONTHLY, a Dollar Magazine, which has met with most encouraging success. It was designed to fill an unoccupied field in magazine literature, and the result has demonstrated the correctness of the judgment of its proprietors in their estimate of the wants of the public. It is seldom that the first attempts to establish a journal devoted to some special and limited field of usefulness, is sustained, and it rarely occurs that the first monthly magazine, in any locality, is crowned with success. People are so incredulous about such ventures that they hesitate before investing even the small amount of a year's subscription. They dislike to be even remotely connected with a failure, and always prefer to subscribe for well established publications. Notwithstanding these facts, the FARM JOURNAL and LOCKE'S MONTHLY have met with the most cheering encouragement and assured success from the commencement of their publication. The projectors of these two successful enterprises have reason to be gratified with the reflection that they have, through these two new and important channels, added something to the business interests of the city, and to the general reputation of Toledo as a point where new enterprises may be inaugurated with every prospect of complete success.

That the reader may not be led to suppose that the rapid increase in the value of the BLADE, as indicated by the sales which have been cited, were based upon "inflated" estimates, it may not be improper to mention the fact that at the time Messrs. LOCKE & JONES first purchased an interest in the BLADE, in 1867, there were but 4,000 subscribers to the WEEKLY BLADE. When Dr. MILLER purchased the interest of Mr. PELTON, in June, 1868, this subscription had increased to 12,000. In November of that year, it reached 97,000, and it has varied but little from 100,000 since that time. During the last GRANT campaign, there were 120,000 names on the subscription books of the WEEKLY BLADE. There was also, during the same time, a steady and rapid increase in the circulation of the Daily and Tri-Weekly editions of the BLADE, and also in the general business of each department. The BLADE establishment to-day, exclusive of Job and Bindery departments, and including the FARM JOURNAL, LOCKE'S MONTHLY, and the new BLADE building, is valued at $250,000. Add to this the Job and Bindery departments, which were divorced from the BLADE on the first day of the present year, and it will be seen that from the time the present proprietors became interested in the establishment, in 1867—a little over six years—it increased in value from $60,000 to over $300,000.

The Blade in its New Scabbard.

THE RECENT MOVE.

With the progress of Time, the growth and prosperity of the BLADE is again made manifest, by another change, this time to one of the finest and most complete and comfortable newspaper establishments in the country. Large, handsomely designed and finished, with room for everything and everybody, it is a monument to the steady advance which has marked the progress of the BLADE from its commencement.

Standing prominently on St. Clair street, between Monroe and Jefferson streets, it looms high above the surrounding buildings. It has a

FRONTAGE

of 50 feet on St. Clair street, running back 116 feet, on an alley. The height of the building, from the pavement to the cornice, is 72 feet, with a large basement under the entire structure. The building is divided into four stories, and the material used in its construction are brick, with cut stone dressings for the walls above the grade of the street, and the best selected limestone for the basement and foundation walls. The foundation wall under the front of the building is four feet thick, while the area walls, under the sidewalk, are three feet six inches in thickness, and the average thickness of the basement walls two feet four inches. The side and rear walls, from the first floor to the third, are sixteen inches in thickness, and twelve inches thick from the third floor to the top of the fire walls. All the walls are carried above the line of the roof, and covered with cut stone coping three inches thick.

The sidewalk covering the area in St. Clair street is cut stone of 10 inches thickness, supported by cast-iron columns, and iron T beams, next to the building. The area is lighted with patent sidewalk lights.

Thus it will be seen, the new BLADE building has been constructed not only with a view to comfort and convenience, but to

STRENGTH AND DURABILITY,

such as will stand the "wear and tear" of time, for years to come.

The front on St. Clair street is built on the Italian style of architecture, with bold pilasters and belt courses, the whole surmounted by a galvanized iron cornice 8 feet high, and of 4 feet projection. All the windows and large doors in the front and upon a portion of the side facing the alley, are glazed with French plate glass. The remaining windows throughout the entire building, are glazed with double-strength French window glass. Throughout the entire building there are 114 windows, giving ample light to all departments, and making it as bright and cheery as could be desired.

THE DIVISION OF THE BUILDING

into compartments has been conducted under special supervision, to meet every desire of its occupants and to afford convenience and ample working room for everything connected therewith. The basement is divided into a press room 22x82 feet; a mailing room 22x28 feet; a newsboys room 9x14 feet, and a boiler and engine room 16x40 feet, all commodious, well aired and ventilated. The heighth of this portion of the building is 12 feet in the clear.

THE FIRST FLOOR

of the BLADE building is equally divided, one-half occupied by the BLADE PRINTING AND PAPER COMPANY a corporation entirely distinct from the BLADE NEWSPAPER and the other by the BLADE proper. The BLADE Newspaper office is divided into a counting room 23x42 feet, elegantly furnished with oiled black walnut counters, with desks of the same. A private office 14½x15 feet; a stock room 22½x23 feet; a mailing room 18x20 feet; a hall from the rear door to the elevator 4½x25 feet and two stairways leading to the fourth floor. The main entrance to the building is through the counting room upon St. Clair street. The side entrance is upon the alley, near the rear and will be used more particularly by the employes.

The main stairway starts from the counting-room and leads to the editorial rooms upon the fourth floor.

THE REMAINING STORIES.

The second floor of the entire half of the building and 38 feet of the north half is occupied as a job-room, and has a floor capacity of 6,580 feet.

The third floor is occupied by the bindery, and has the same amount of floor room as the job-room below.

The fourth floor is divided into the news or composing-room and the editorial rooms, which latter are four in number, each having its cloak room or closet.

In the composing-room, the type which print the BLADE are set. The building, throughout, is heated by steam, every room having its coil of pipes and all the

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

have been introduced into its construction. Water is supplied from the main in St. Clair street, and is carried throughout the entire building, with hose attachments on each floor, for fire purposes. Speaking tubes and elevating boxes connect the counting and editorial-rooms. A large steam elevator of the latest improved plan, running from basement to upper story, adds greatly to the general convenience, affording easy transportation for heavy matter from the news-room on the fourth floor to the press-room in the basement.

☞ SOMEBODY WILL WIN the nine capital prizes offered for the largest lists of subscribers to our publications. As the first of March approaches the interest increases, and the lists continue to swell the already large number of names reported. A few days more of energetic work will decide the matter, and we hope no one who is contesting will allow his efforts to flag when the prizes are almost within his grasp.

☞ Liverpool is shipping no more freight to this country than can be easily carried by the weekly mail steamers. The strong current of trade runs in the other direction now, thanks to the fostering influences of our Protective Tariff.

☞ THE WEEKLY BLADE is the Great Family Paper of the West. Send to the publishers for a free copy with subscription rates, the book offer, etc.

A RELIC.

We are indebted to Mr. E. C. SPARKS, of Wauseon, for a copy of the Ohio *Statesman*, published at Columbus on Sept. 27, 1838, by SAM. MEDARY & BROTHERS, and edited by SAM. MEDARY. It contains nothing but political matter, and is wholly devoted to "WILSON SHANNON and Bank Reform." Those who can remember that campaign will recollect that Gov. VANCE was the Whig candidate, and the *Statesman* publishes a *fac simile* of a five-cent shin-plaster issued by the Urbana Bank, signed by JOHN H. JAMES, Pres't., and W. RIANHARD, Cashier. This was what the Democrats called "Personal Liability," and they professed a desire to secure a better currency; yet it is proper to say that no better currency was secured until the Whigs gave it to the State in what was known as ALFRED KELLEY's Banking Law. The Democrats only raised the cry of "Bank Reform" for the purpose of catching votes, and a few years after the campaign referred to, TODD ran on a hard-money platform, and, in view of the fact that gold and silver could not be obtained in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the people, the Whigs charged that it would be necessary, under the plan proposed by the Democrats, to have a "pot-metal currency;" hence, "POT-METAL TODD" was the sobriquet given to the Democratic candidate for Governor. The contest was a warm one, and during the campaign it was no uncommon thing for Whigs, at their mass meetings, to have miniature furnaces on wheels and dispense pot-metal dollars to the people as the furnaces passed through the streets. Times have changed; but, unless Congress should act wisely, shinplasters may become as common as they were in the days of "WILSON SHANNON and Bank Reform."

A Neighbor's Prosperity.

(From the Toledo Commercial, Feb. 2.)

The BLADE establishment was last week removed to the new building constructed for its use on St. Clair street, and Saturday's issue contains quite a full account of its origin at some indefinite period about January 1, 1836, and its history to the present time. The various changes in its proprietorship and editorial management are given, together with many facts and incidents showing the great labor and sacrifices which marked its progress from "small beginnings" to present success.

The story is an interesting one, detailing as it does, an experience common to the lives of most successful papers. According to the account now given, the paper never was on a paying basis until about the year 1857, or twenty years from its commencement. As in many other cases, it is here found that of all the pioneers of new towns and cities, none are more enterprising, devoted or trustful of the future than newspaper publishers. Hence, it is, that in so many instances the process of establishing a public journal on a paying basis, involves heavy loss and long-deferred hope. In considering the success to which papers attain, it is quite common to overlook those whose long years of labor and sacrifice into the foundations of attained results; as the toil and privation of the pioneer who clears, fences and subdues the virgin soil, are forgotten in the presence of the matured cultivation and abounding crops of after years. The lives of those through whose hands the BLADE passed during its nearly forty years of existence is a long one, and many of them have been long dead, although much the larger portion remain.

The new building provided for the BLADE is a fine four-story structure, with 50 feet front on St. Clair street, running back 116 feet to an alley. The extreme height is 72 feet. The building is substantially constructed and provided with many of the modern conveniences of such establishments, being heated by steam throughout; with water on every floor, speaking tubes, steam elevator, &c. The building is to have two occupants—The BLADE Newspaper establishment, of Messrs. Locke & Jones; and the BLADE Printing & Paper Co., a corporation distinct from the newspaper, who assume the Job Printing and Bindery departments of the old establishment, and add thereto the sale of Paper Stock. The business department of this Company will be in charge of Mr. Geo. D. Claflin; the Job Printing in charge of Mr. Samuel Andrews, and the Bindery in that of Mr. David Nitschke.

We heartily congratulate our neighbors on the successful attainment of their worthy ambition in a permanent "habitation," as well as a "name." With their new and improved quarters and facilities, they will be better than ever prepared for what we trust may be many years of additional prosperity. In nothing could the substantial growth of the city be more clearly shown, than in the advancing prosperity of its public press. The new BLADE building is a conspicuous waymark of such progress, which, instead of provoking pitiful envy with other papers, should be accepted as evidence of extending business and a sign of better things for all. As the oldest paper in the city, it was fitting that the BLADE should be permitted to lead in the way which others, in due time, are sure to follow. The *Commercial* is willing to bide its destiny, and accept in the prosperity of its cotemporary, as well as in its own, the assurance that Toledo journalism, founded, as elsewhere, in much toil, sacrifice and patient waiting, is to share in the common growth and advancement of the city.

AQUATIC.—The Regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Boating Association for 1874 promises to unusually spirited and interesting. Reports have been received from quite a number of the prominent clubs from neighboring cities stating that they will be represented, generally by larger crews and more boats than at any previous regatta. The Saginaw Valley it is expected will be represented by three clubs, one from each, Saginaw, East Saginaw and Bay City.

The Undines, to be in the best possible trim for the "long pull" and "strong pull" by which the race will be contested, have already gone into training, practicing every Tuesday and Friday evening at a prominent gymnasium in the city, and it is thought will come out in the spring with about twenty thoroughly trained men from which to select their crews. Two new boats, one a four-oared and the other a six-oared paper shell, of the most improved manufacture, have been ordered and will arrive in time for use at the opening of spring. These boats will be provided with sliding seats, and all other improvements of the latest and best pattern, and contestants from abroad will have to strive hard for the laurels to be won at the coming regatta.

ARMY CLOTHING.—FRED. EATON & Co. are the great dealers in army clothing. Farmers and laborers should avail themselves of the offer now made by this firm, to get army clothing at a song. This is probably the last season that any will be for sale, as the Government have no more on hand.

Go to EATON's for your Overcoats, Jackets, etc. It will pay you to buy and keep until next year.

DOG FOUND.

A LARGE BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG came to my premises, [illegible] January. Lo[illegible]r can obtain him by proving property and paying for this notice. Address or apply to ANDREW W[illegible], [illegible] Porter street, near Division, at Toledo, Ohio.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

An Irate Correspondent in Search of Justice.

In the BLADE of the 23d inst., was published an extract from a Wood county exchange, in which was given an account of an assault alleged to have been committed upon ex-Sheriff BROWNESBERGER, of that county, by one ELAM DAY, Attorney-at-Law. In relation to the statement referred to, we have received the following letter:

EDITOR BLADE:—I see by your issue of the 23d inst., a statement which I aver to be substantially false, seriously involving my good name. The article referred to says "that ex-Sheriff Brownsberger on Tuesday evening found Elam Day, an Attorney of Weston, on the street in a state of intoxication;" arrested him and took him to his own house and then "Day assaulted him with a knife," and that finally "Day was left in the charge of the Marshall."

Now I beg, through the same source that has helped to give currency to this singularly false statement, to say that ex-Sheriff Brownsberger did not arrest me on the street or elsewhere, nor was I on the street at the time he made his assault, most wantonly on me, but at my house. No knife or other weapon was used by me. I was not left in the hands of the Marshal, or anyone else, but remained in my house, or otherwise attending to my own business, until about eight o'clock the next morning, when, on a warrant sent out by Brownsberger, I was arrested by the Marshal, arraigned before the Mayor, and discharged.

I did nothing to subject myself to an arrest by Mr. B. or any one else. If I did, why not punish me for such deed? Who first gave newspaper currency to the statement, I do not care to inquire, but beg that this may have like circulation to the article touching the case, heretofore published in your issue of the 23d inst. Respectfully, &c.

ELAM DAY.

Wood county, Jan. 24th, 1874

DEATH ON THE MIDDLE GROUND.

A Man Knocked Down by a Pony Engine on the Middle Ground and Killed Almost Instantly.

Monday night, about ten o'clock, another terrible accident occurred on the Middle Ground, which resulted in the death of a railway employe. Freight Conductor STEVENS' train had been made up, and was standing on the "piling" midway between the Wabash crossing and the wye. Mr. STEVENS and T. R. PAIKE, the man who was killed, were walking along a parallel track, engaged in taking the numbers of cars preparatory to going out. The two pony engines which had drawn the train to the place, were returning on the same track on which the two men were standing. On account of the darkness, their approach was not noticed until PAIKE was hit by them and thrown on the track, both engines passing over him, horribly mutilating his body and killing him instantly. Mr. STEVENS barely escaped the same fate, by fortunately striking on the side of the track instead of on it. The remains of the unfortunate man were taken to the Bethel Hospital, and this morning were forwarded to his friends east. Very little is known of him here, as he was employed on the other end of the road, the L. S. & M. S., but he has always borne the reputation of being a sober, steady employe.

PERSONAL.—We are sincerely sorry to announce that in the mutations incident to life, the well known and popular "Island House" of this city has again changed proprietors. Tuesday Mr. H. B. SHERMAN transferred his entire interest in the lease and fixtures of this hotel to Messrs. GEO. N. TERRY & BRO., leaving this morning for his celebrated "Springbrook Farm," in Wisconsin, where he will hereafter be pleased to welcome any and all of his Toledo friends who may there lay claim to his hospitality in the future. We are sincerely sorry that Mr. SHERMAN has thought best to take the step which will sever the pleasant relations so long entertained by him and his estimable lady with our citizens. The fifteenth of the present month would have completed Mr. SHERMAN's ninth year as proprietor of the Island House, during which time his constant attention and care for the public, and his unvarying courtesy, have won for him many lasting and true friends. Such men as WAITE, MULCHAHEY, BURROWS and SHERMAN are not soon replaced in the fields where they have been wont to labor, but we feel sure that all our readers will join with us in wishing them, one and all, a life of unqualified success in the new scenes that are hereafter to surround them.

Mr. HENRY BABBINGTON, of this city, who has been employed as telegrapher in the office of the Canada Southern Railway in Toledo for some time past, has been placed in charge of the ticket and telegraph office in Detroit, for the same Company.

Mr. F. W. SAWYER, of Detroit, has been appointed assistant train dispatcher of the Canada Southern Railway in this city. This has been found necessary, owing to the large number of trains running on the Toledo Division, and the multitudinous duties which Chief Dispatcher WILKINSON has to perform.

Mr. J. C. BAIN, of Brownsville, Linn Co., Oregon, made us a short call this morning in passing through Toledo on his way to his old home in the central part of Ohio. Mr. BAIN has been a resident of the Western coast for twenty-two years, and returned to his native place near Springfield, O., after an absence of more than thirty years.

☞ Representative THOMPSON is never caught napping. The Columbus *Dispatch* relates the following incident which occurred in the House a few days since, and which illustrates the readiness with which Mr. T. always gives a "kick back:"

During a debate in the Lower House of the Legislature, on the question of printing a number of extra copies of the report of the Secretary of State, a member jokingly referred to the constituency of Mr. Thompson, of Lucas, as not being particularly interested in reading matter. Mr. Thompson gravely replied "that he had good reason to be proud of such constituents as Morrison R. Waite." That was a center shot which Mr. Thompson's opponent appreciated.

☞ The Dayton *Journal* pays the following compliment to the member of Congress from this district:

Hon. I. R. Sherwood is preparing a speech on financial affairs, which he will soon deliver in the House. Mr. Sherwood, while Secretary of State, established a reputation for care and thoughtfulness in the discharge of his public duties, and it may be anticipated that his speech will be strong and valuable. He is a quiet, observing member, diligent in the House and committee rooms, and has made influence steadily since he took his seat.

LAKE SIDE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Side Company, held Monday, the following Directors were elected: C. W. Bond, S. R. Gill, Barney H. Jacobs, Geo. Vogel, C. A. Crosinger, J. W. Hiett, M. W. Piatt.

The Board was organized by electing officers as follows:

J. W. Hiett, President,
S. R. Gill, Secretary,
B. H. Jacobs, Treasurer,
Executive Committee—C. W. Bond, S. R. Gill, Geo. Vogel.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS.—In consequence of a severe freshet on the Great Western Railway, washing away several bridges and doing other serious damage on the line of the road, the through East and West bound trains over the Michigan Central Railway are being run over the Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit Railway, from Detroit to Trenton crossing, and thence over the Canada Southern Road to Buffalo. During the emergency, Great Western tickets will be received by the Canada Southern conductors. The first train under the new arrangement went East on Monday night.

AGRICULTURAL.—Those desiring agricultural reports will find a large supply, for distribution, at Auditor LENDERSON's office.

STEAMER BURNED.—The old steamer *International*, was burned to the water's edge in Niagara River, opposite Buffalo, on Monday night.

Republican Convention.

The Republican voters of Lucas county are hereby requested to meet in their respective election precincts, at the usual places of holding elections, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., (or at such time and place as may be designated by the local committees of such precincts,) for the purpose of choosing delegates to a County Convention, to be held at Lyceum Hall, in the City of Toledo, on Monday, February 9th, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, to be voted for at the special election to be held on Thursday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1874, for the purpose of filling the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Morrison R. Waite.

The representation of the several election precincts in the County Convention will be one delegate from each ward, township, or precinct, and one additional delegate for every fifty votes, and every fraction of twenty-five votes or over, cast for Gov. E. F. Noyes at the election in October, 1873. This apportionment will give the various precincts the following representation:

Adams precinct No. 1	3	Waynesfield	2
" " No. 2	2	Whitehouse	2
Manhattan	4	Maumee—1st Ward	2
Monclova	3	" 2d "	2
Oregon	3	" 3d "	2
Providence	3	Toledo—1st Ward	9
Richfield	3	" 2d "	10
Spencer	2	" 3d "	13
Springfield	2	" 4th "	8
Swanton	2	" 5th "	8
Sylvania	4	" 6th "	4
Washington	4	" 7th "	8
Waterville	2	" 8th "	4

By order of the Republican Central Committee of Lucas county,

ROBERT McCUNE, Chairman.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

Letter to Hon. Rufus King, President of the Constitutional Convention.

The Constitutional Convention at Cincinnati, received the following letter from Chief Justice Waite, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., which was ordered on the Journal:

TOLEDO, Feb. 2, 1874.

Hon. Rufus King, President of the Constitutional Convention:

DEAR SIR.—I make haste to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 30th ult., transmitting a copy of the resolutions of the Convention adopted upon the acceptance of my resignation. I need not say to you that I am deeply thankful for this token of the esteem of my late associates, and that it will be my constant endeavor to merit a continuance of the friendship of which they assure me in such flattering terms I now possess. Accept my thanks for the words of kindness with which you have been pleased to communicate the action of the Convention.

With high respect, I remain
Your obedient servant,
M. R. WAITE.

THE GRAPE PRODUCT OF KELLY'S ISLAND.—The Kelley's Island Wine Company purchased last fall 464,405 pounds, or two hundred and thirty-four tons of Catawba grapes, at ten cents a pound, amounting to $46,440.50. They also bought sixty tons of Concord and Ives, seedling at a cost of $8,000. The total grape product of the Island last year approximated closely to the following figures: 260 tons Catawba at $2.00 a ton, $52,000; 00 tons of Concord and Ives, seedling, $6,000; total, $58,000.—*Kelley's Island Islander.*

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

"Honor to Whom Honor is due"—The Reception of last Evening at Mr. and Mrs. Baker's

Almost without exception, the members of the Lucas County legal fraternity, met last evening at the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM BAKER, at their residence on Summit street, in honor of Chief Justice WAITE, and that the occasion was taken full advantage of, for the continuance of friendly feeling, no one will, for a moment, doubt.

It had been intended to give a dinner and public reception, at the Boody House, but since it was the desire of Mr. WAITE that no public manifestation should be made, the change was suggested and adopted.

The floral decorations of the evening were charming and the different devices in evergreens arranged for each room, were indicative of the general feeling toward Mr. WAITE, and of the high estimation in which he is held by his townsmen.

In one room, in monogramic style, over the door, were the initials "M. R. W." and underneath, the words "Our Bar is Honored." In another were grouped the names of the following bright lights in jurisprudence: JAY, MARSHALL, TANEY, CHASE and WAITE. The evening was spent in pleasant social intercourse, and proved only too short.

GRAND OFFICERS OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias in Columbus, on the 2d of February, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: G. Chancellor, Jas. W. Swope, of Dayton; V. G. Chancellor, Silas W. Hoffman, of Cincinnati; Grand Recording and Corresponding Scribe, Joseph Dowdall, of Columbus; Grand Banker, James M. Ingham, of Chillicothe, Supreme Representative, E. T. Haines, of Cincinnati.

—A medicine which promotes the action of the kidneys and liver, aids the digestion, and secures regularity of the bowels, must secure health and prolong human life. Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion does just this business, and any physician will tell you so. It is composed of just such ingredients as they prescribe for their patients, and is a most valuable remedy. You will see on the wrapper of each bottle just what you take and how to take it. Ask for it at your drug stores.

☞ It will be seen from an advertisement in another column, that the Agent of the Public Library, Louisville, Kentucky, has over a million of dollars in Bank, and that he assures the public of a full drawing on the 31st of March next.

The list of gifts is exceedingly attractive and the high personal character of the manager is a guarantee that they will perform what they promise.

—Families and individuals in want of a sure and certain ague cure will find it at your drug stores. A chill cure, warranted to cure ague, warranted to contain neither arsenic or strychnine, and warranted to do good without danger of doing harm. It leaves the system in a vigorous, healthful condition, free from all ague and malarial poisons. A box of pills free of charge with each bottle. Ask for Kress Fever Tonic and take no other. Remember the warrant.

The Teeth of the Future.

If the consumption of Sozodont continues to increase in the present ratio, the teeth of the future will be a great improvement on those of the present day. Its universal use would prevent all dental defections, and render one of the most essential portions of our material organization as ornamental as it is useful.

Spalding's Glue repairs everything but personal injuries.

The best investment—SILVER TIPPED Shoes. Five cents laid out for Silver Tips adds one dollar to the worth of a pair of shoes.

Parents try it.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU, permanently builds up the system where broken down, and gives to those in [illegible] condition a marked addition of force and vigor. It will give you a new lease of life, and produce a permanent glow of youthfulness and health beyond your most sanguine expectations. There is no remedy equal to it in kidney and bladder affections. Depot 104 Duane street, New York. Physician in attendance to answer correspondence gratis.

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A depressed, irritable state of mind; a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling; no energy or animation; confused head, weak memory, often with debilitating, involuntary discharges. The consequence of excesses, mental overwork or indiscretions. The Nervous Debility finds a sovereign cure in Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific, No. 28. It tones up the system, arrests discharges, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. It is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Price $5, for a package of five boxes and a large $2 vial of powder, which is important in old, serious cases; or $1 per single box. Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

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is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever, for Internal and External use. Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood. The Household Panacea is Purely Vegetable and all Healing. Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN, No. 215 Fulton street, New York. For sale by all druggists.

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4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
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Tickets, $10. Half do, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

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THE CHAIN OF CIRCUMSTANCES

The appointment of Mr. WAITE as one of the counsel for the Government in the Geneva Arbitration, and his subsequent appointment to the position of Chief Justice, have been surprises to himself and friends, not on account of any want of qualification for those positions on the part of Mr. W., but for the simple reason that he utterly detested the usual methods by which men acquire extensive reputations, and would not even permit his friends to bring his name before the public in any manner which was calculated to give him that prominence which is generally esteemed essential to the securing of important positions under the Government.

There is a little secret history connected with this which there can now be no impropriety in revealing, and it dates back several years in the political history of Ohio. When the Whig party was abandoned, its old leaders in this State naturally drifted into the Republican party. EWING and CORWIN were such devoted Whigs that they never fairly and fully became installed in the new organization, but DELANO, GALLOWAY, BEN. STANTON, SCHENCK, GODDARD, WAITE, HORTON, and many others less prominet, very heartily entered the new organization, though they did not seek prominence, and as CHASE was Governor of the State, he very naturally became the prominent Republican figure in Ohio.

The ambition of Governor CHASE to become President, led him into the error of calling about him as his confidential advisers, chifly such men as had formerly acted with the Democratic party, while at the same time he spared no pains to cripple every prominent Republican who had been a leading Whig in the State. A bitter warfare was the result, and CHASE found himself powerless to crush out all of those men. In their local districts they were popular, and DELANO made a strong contest for the U. S. Senatorship against CHASE before the Legislature in the winter of 1859-'60. In the summer of 1860, several of those old Whigs turned up in the Chicago convention, greatly against the wishes of Mr. CHASE, and it will be remembered that Mr. DELANO seconded the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN in a brief speech, which at once blasted the prospects of CHASE and gave great encouragement to Mr. LINCOLN'S friends. Practically, that closed out Mr. CHASE in Ohio, and he was never again before the people of this State as a candidate for any position. We regret to say, that in this struggle, the BLADE, which was then partially owned and editorially controlled by the present editor of the *Commercial* of this city, supported CHASE and probably was entitled to the credit of defeating Mr. DELANO.

EWING, CORWIN, GALLOWAY and STANTON are now dead. SCHENCK is Minister to England, and DELANO is Secretary of the Interior. The latter, although not intimately acquainted with Mr. WAITE, knew him to be a man of eminent legal abilities, conscientious, and worthy of any trust and position within the gift of the Government. When the President was looking about for suitable men to serve as Counsellors for the Government at Geneva, Secretary DELANO at once thought of the man who had sympathized with him in the fight against the CHASE dynasty, and named Mr. WAITE to the President, who, having great confidence in the judgement of Mr. D., appointed Mr. W. All know the highly creditable manner in which Mr. WAITE acquitted himself at Geneva. When the President had twice failed to appoint an acceptable person to the position of Chief Justice, he consulted with his Cabinet officers upon the subject, and Secretary DELANO again recommended his friend WAITE, the President adopted the suggestion, and the people of the whole country are to-day exceedingly well pleased with the choice.

We have narrated these facts to show where the chain of circumstances originated which led to the elevation of Mr. WAITE to the Chief Justiceship. Mr. DELANO knew the sterling qualities of Mr. WAITE, and in addition to this felt a strong bond of political sympathy binding them together, and when opportunity offered for doing his country good service, and at the same time gratify a desire to do a kind act for an esteemed friend, without promptings from any quarter, he exerted an influence which resulted in the appointment of Mr. WAITE first as Counsellor to Geneva, and second to the Chief Justiceship. In doing this, Secretary DELANO was prompted by none but the purest motives of patriotism and personal friendship, and the country will yet have occasion to be thankful that a chain of circumstances existed which secured the appointment of a Chief Justice possessing such rare qualifications of head and heart for the exalted position.

THE FINAL RESULT.

Judge COLLINS refused to grant the motion for a new trial in the case of Patrolman HYLAND, convicted of assault and battery, and this morning sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of $100 and costs, to be confined in jail for thirty days, and to stand committed until the fine is paid. So it seems that the jury and Judge COLLINS do not very warmly endorse the action of Mayor JONES and the *Commercial* in their efforts to make it appear right and proper for one patrolman to hold a prisoner while a brother officer brutally beats and mangles the helpless man. The majority of the Police Board who exonerated HYLAND from all blameworthiness for the acts which the Court of Common Pleas pronounces a grave offense, are placed in a somewhat unfavorable light by this result of the case. We are disposed to believe that the Board did not have before them all the testimony produced in the Common Pleas Court. While we sincerely hoped that Mr. HYLAND would be able to show that he had been misrepresented, we have not entertained a doubt but that he should be severely punished if found guilty. Police officers must learn that it is their duty to protect prisoners in their care. They must not only refrain from abusing prisoners themselves, but they must prevent others from indulging in such abuse.

A NEEDED REFORM.

Dr. SCOTT has introduced a proposition into the Legislature which is calculated to cut off an abuse which has grown up within the past fifteen years. The evil which it is sought to remedy is connected with the Chief Clerkships of the two branches of the Legislature. It has come to be a practice with the Clerks to collect pay for the entire year for their services, claiming that their time, when the Legislature is not in session, is wholly occupied in indexing their journals and reading proof of the same. The truth is, instead of drawing three to four thousand dollars for doing this work, the Legislature should pay the Clerks for from two to four weeks' service. That would be ample time in which to do all of the work for which Clerks now draw pay per diem for about eight months. We knew a Clerk who went home after the adjournment of the Legislature, had his proofs sent to him by mail, when he read and indexed the same, charging the State for twelve days labor. By reference to the facts, it will be seen that the Clerk of the Senate in 1859 drew about $1,100 for his services, and this was regarded as from $300 to $400 too much; but this leak has been growing ever since. LAMAN drew about $12,000 for his services as Clerk a few years since, for two years. Dr. SCOTT is right in this matter, and the Legislature should throttle the "grab."

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

Action of the Constitutional Convention.

We have already given the resolution adopted by the Constitutional Convention respecting the retirement of President WAITE to accept the office of Chief Justice, but the entire proceedings of the Convention in that connection were not given. We therefore copy from the Cincinnati *Commercial* the following report:

Mr. Hunt, by unanimous consent of the Convention, submitted the following report:

"The select committee of nine to whom was referred Resolution No. 158, in reference to expressing in an appropriate manner the regard of this Convention for its late President, the Hon. Morrison R. Waite, submit the following:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has appointed to the high office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Hon. Morrison R. Waite, late President of the Convention; be it

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of the Hon. Morrison R. Waite, we bear testimony to his character as a citizen, his distinguished qualities as a jurist, and his ability and impartiality as presiding officer of this body. In retiring from the Convention to accept the exalted office to which he has been called, he carries with him the affectionate regard of those with whom he has been officially associated; and we feel confident that in the exercise of the duties of the highest judicial office of the Government, he will manifest the same devotion to duty and the same faithfulness of the public trust.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Morrison R. Waite for the very able and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

Resolved, That the preamble and accompanying resolutions be published in the journal, and a copy of the same be transmitted to Hon. Morrison R. Waite by the President of the Convention.

Samuel F. Hunt, S. J. Andrews Henry F. Page, W. H. West, William Sample, C. H. Scribner, T. E. Cunningham, Thomas Ewing, Henry S. Neal.

Mr. Hunt—Mr. President, the committee having in charge the duty of expressing in an appropriate manner the regard of this Convention for the late President have directed me to report the resolutions which have just been made as indicative not only of the sense of this committee, but as, there is reason to believe, of the entire body.

Chief Justice Waite bears with him from the chair which he has honored as presiding officer to the one which has been occupied by Jay and Rutledge, and Ellsworth and John Marshall the sincere respect and affectionate regard of all with whom he was officially associated. It is said that the little creature called the ermine is so sensitive to its own purity that it becomes paralyzed at the slightest touch of defilement upon its snow-white fur. It is emblematical of judicial integrity. The hunters spread with mire the paths leading to the haunts toward which they draw it. It will then submit to be captured rather than defile itself. It prefers death to dishonor. We feel assured that a like sensibility will characterize him when he comes to assume the judicial ermine. He now has great opportunities, and greatly will he fill them. We trust that after long years of usefulness to his country, in a position which has been filled by the mightiest name in American history, some new Erskine, speaking to the people of a late generation, will say of him, as was so well said of Lord Mansfield, "This great and honorable magistrate has so long presided in this great and high tribunal that even the oldest of them do not remember him with any other impression than as the awful form and figure of Justice."

Mr. Miner—Nothing need be said here as to the fitness of Mr. Waite for the highest judicial office in this country, in legal knowledge, in sound judgment, in uprightness and impartiality, and in sterling common sense. That he possesses these qualifications in a high degree we all believe. Quintilian has said that the first requisite of a great orator is that he be a good man. It may be said in a truer sense that this is the first requisite of a great Judge. In my estimation the greatest fact about Mr. Waite is his simple and sincere goodness,

"With a heart grown old, but corrupted not."

Though passed far through the conflicts of life, he retains all the freshness and warmth of early feeling. What we witnessed on his taking leave of us—the deep, and almost uncontrollable feeling evinced by him in dissolving his connection with this body, and the responsive feeling of his associates of the Convention, whatever may be thought of it by those beyond its influence, was, as it seemed to me, an honor not alone to him and to us, but to human nature. I would not strain the quality of eulogy, especially in reference to the living; but may, in conclusion, apply to him as fitting, the words of the poet:

"A man of natural, wise sincerity and simple truthfulness,
And in his heart wide room."

Mr. Scribner—Mr. President, I am well aware that no word need be uttered in support of the resolutions just offered. I will only say that in submitting them it was not the purpose of the committee to convey a mere formal, unmeaning compliment. As a member of the committee, I most sincerely and earnestly mean all that the resolutions express; and I doubt not that in the same spirit they will be assented to by every member upon this floor. With that affection which his kindness and courtesy have awakened—with that respect which his talents and attainments have inspired—we say to our late President that in our very heart of hearts we shall keep his memory green.

Mr. O'Connor suggested that as a mark of respect the vote on the resolutions be taken by a standing vote. The delegates arose in their places, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

RAILROAD THIEF ARRESTED.—On Tuesday morning Thomas Carroll was arrested at Lima in the act of breaking into a box car of the Dayton & Michigan Railway. His accomplice was under the car, and escaped. Carroll's wife was also arrested at the house. Search was made of the house, and many articles were found belonging to citizens, some having been stolen from the cars. His preliminary examination took place Wednesday afternoon, before Justice Matheany. He was bound over in the sum of $400, and in default was remanded to jail.

MILITARY REUNION.—The 2d Ohio Cavalry and the 25th Ohio Battery, "reune" at Akron on the 25th of March. The former members of such organizations hereabouts will take cognizance of the fact.

INSPECTION TOUR.

State Senate and House Committees on a Trip through the State—Journey to Cleveland and Toledo.

On Thursday morning last the Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives on Finance and Benevolent Institutions and Insane Asylums, obtained leave of absence for the purpose of visiting various asylums and institutions in the State with a view to suggesting improvements and to ascertain all facts pertaining to their management.

The party started for Cleveland in a special coach, provided by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Company.

Upon their arrival there they were met by members of the City Government and conducted to the Newberg Asylum, which institution they thoroughly examined. The persons who composed the company were as follows: Of the Senate Committee on Benevolent Institutions and Insane Asylums, Messrs. Newman, of Sciota, Hudson, of Erie, Seitz, of Seneca, Corwin, of Montgomery and Curtis, of Cuyahoga; House Committee on Benevolent Institutions and Insane Asylums: Messrs. Lewis, of Tuscarawas, Norton, of Seneca, Barnett, of Richland, Kemp, of Butler, Richards, of Jefferson, Gowey, of Champaign, and Rerron, of Harrison; Senate Finance Committee: Messrs. Thompson, of Franklin, and Burton, of Hamilton; House Finance Committee: Messrs. Eshelman, of Wayne, Boyce, of Hamilton, Poe, of Cuyahoga, Green, of Shelby, Hill, of Marion, Howard, of Ashtabula, and Scott, of Warren.

They leave for Toledo to-day in order to inspect the Lucas county Asylum before going back to Columbus.

The above named gentlemen will arrive in the city this evening at eight o'clock.

Protection to Game.

There have been recent changes in the laws governing the killing of game, and it would be wisdom on the part of our sportsmen to keep posted, since ignorance of a law, *in the eye of the law*, is no excuse for its violation, and the penalties are severe in most cases.

Hon. E. D. POTTER, State Senator from this district, has introduced a bill into the Legislature, for the protection of game, which shall act as a substitute for all existing laws upon the subject. The following changes are contemplated therein:

"By the present law, quail, turkeys, deer, pheasants and rabbits may be be killed from the 15th of October to the 1st of February. Changed in case of quail, turkeys, deer and rabbits from the 1st of October to the 1st of January; and in case of pheasants to the 1st of September and 1st of January. Wild fowl, ducks, etc., at present may not be killed from the 15th of April to the 1st of September. Changed to allow the killing of all kinds of ducks at any time, except blue-winged teal, mallard and wood duck, which shall not be killed from the 1st of January to the 1st of September. Prairie chicken at present may be killed from the 15th of August to the 1st of February. Changed to 1st of September and 1st of January."

☞ In view of the fact that the Legislature is taking steps for the repeal of the Adair law, it is suggested that the women who are holding prayer meetings in the saloons of Southern Ohio would do well to change their quarters to the Capitol.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Toledo, February 2d, 1874.

I, ALBERT MOORE, Sheriff of Lucas County, Ohio, do hereby notify the qualified electors of said county to assemble in their respective Townships and Wards, at the usual places of holding elections, on

THURSDAY, FEB'Y 12TH, 1874.

And then and there proceed as the law directs to vote for one member of Ohio Constitutional Convention, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of M. R. Waite heretofore a member of said Convention.

ALBERT MOORE, Sheriff.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of PROUTY & ARBUCKLE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. D PROUTY,
J. M. ARBUCKLE.

January 13, 1874.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted under the firm name of PROUTY & ARBUCKLE will, from this date, January 13, 1874, be carried on by ARBUCKLE & RYAN, who assume all the assets and liabilities of the old firm.

J. M. ARBUCKLE,
C. W. RYAN.

January 13, 1874.

New Photograph Gallery.

NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakeller, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

WANTED—By the New England Copying Company, 500 agents to canvass every town and county in the United States. We pay a good commission; a small capital only is required to start. For full particulars address LEWIS & MORGAN, Managers, No. 31 Summit street, Toledo, O.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the New American Sewing Machine. The only self-threading shuttle in the market; easiest to sell; gives best satisfaction; large inducements. Office, 41 Madison street, Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—To buy a good New Milch Cow. D. N. TROWBRIDGE, 654 Erie street.*

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WALNUT, Butternut, Cherry, Ash, Whitewood, Oak, sycamore, &c., &c., kept constantly on hand ready for immediate use, dry-ed by Beach's High Pressure Steam Process.

All grades and thickness of Walnut, Newell's Bannisters, Flooring, Pannels, Wainescoting Coffin Setts, one inch to twelve inch plank; Ash and Oak Flooring and Door Sills, and Red Oak Finishing Lumber.

We are Agents for The United States Lumber Seasoning Company, using Beach's High Pressure Steam Seasoning Process.

☞ Lumbermen and Manufacturers will do well to examine this process, as it is superior to all others in drying wood thoroughly, requiring less expense and time than by any other method.

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Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Surgical Instruments, &c.

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ARMY CLOTHING,

To Close the Stock.

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MARKED DOWN.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUY

BLEACHED MUSLINS, PRINTS, &c., &c.,

Will do well to call at

77 & 79 SUMMIT STREET.

We have still left a few of the

STOLEN GOODS.

That we Offer at Half Price.

Dress Goods and Silks

Very Cheap to Reduce Stock.

FRED. EATON & CO.,

77 & 79 Summit St., and 165 & 167 Summit St.

NEW BOOKS.

"The Two Widows," by Annie Thomas, is published in paper cover, and is just the story to put in your valise if you are going off on cars or steamboat. The author gives us a picture of English life, and a very entertaining story. (Harper & Bros., New York; T. J. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.)

"Devotional Chimes" is the title of a very complete collection of hymns and spiritual songs, intended for home or social worship. The book is about the size of the ordinary Sunday School Song Book, but is printed so compactly that it contains about 400 hymns and about 320 tunes. Most of the tunes are old favorites, and those that are new are valuable additions to the collection. The compilation was made by Asa Hull, and is published by Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

"A Wonderful Woman," by May Agnes Flemming, cannot readily be classified. The plot of the story is so very improbable that one can hardly forgive himself for liking it, and yet we venture to say that no one will willingly put the book away after he has read the first ten pages, and much less will he do it when he has read another ten. We confess to have been compelled to read every word of it, though it was our intention to skim through it only. It is the old story of two babies changed by the nurse, and her daughter being passed off as an heiress, but the plot is handled very skillfully; the characters drawn so that they seem life-like; and the movement of the story is so natural that it is impossible to find a flaw in it. Those of our readers who are searching for a good novel will surely find it here. (G. W. Carleton & Co., New York; T. J. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.)

"Brave Hearts," by Robertson Gray, proclaims itself "an American novel" on the title page, and a perusal of the book shows the claim to be well founded. The story is really formed of two stories which, at the end, are nicely brought into one. The author carries on, side by side, a picture of California life that we can vouch for as being life-like, and of that in a New England village. The plot of the story, though somewhat intricate, is unravelled so satisfactorily that the reader regrets there was not more of it. The picture of California is as real as if the reader were sitting on the Sierras and watching the actors. The humor of the story is genuine, and the book is a very pleasant one. We suppose "Robertson Gray" is but a *non de plume*, but he will be heard from again. (J. B Ford & Co., New York; T. J. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

"The International Review," published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, is a new competitor for the favor of the American reading public, and, unless we greatly mistake, it is destined to rank high in American journalism. The contents for January are "Our Late Panic," "Fires in American Cities," "Deep Sea Explorations by Dr. Carpenter, of London," "Universal Education," by Ray Palmer; "The Prussian Church Law," by Baron Holtzerdorf, of Munich; and "International Arbitration," by Dr. Woolsey, of New Haven. The first article deserves, especially, the attention of thoughtful men; setting forth in terse, vigorous words the great danger to which our people and nation are exposed. Ray Palmer's article has many excellent suggestions, given in good spirit, but rather diffuse in its wording, but admirable in its tendencies; while to those in this country who are interested in the greatest of all questions now agitating the nations, the article upon the Prussian church law will be timely and interesting. In our free land we may seem, to some persons, free from the troublesome questions of Church and State, but thoughtful men must admit that the struggle in Germany between the Empire and Rome will, whichever way it is decided, have immense influence in every country where Roman Catholicism exists. Should the "International" continue as it has begun, it will, no doubt, largely aid in the solution of these foremost questions of the age, namely, Religion and Education. Published six times a year at $5.00 per annum.

"The Study of Sociology," by Herbert Spencer, is a thoroughly interesting work on what one would suppose would be a very dry subject. Herbert Spencer needs no introduction to our readers. They know him as one of the foremost scientific minds of England; a man who wrote in 1852 an article on "Natural Selection," many years before Mr. Darwin's book on the same subject, which has been so widely discussed, and also as the author of other scientific treatises which have always commanded attention, though a large part of his readers might not agree with his conclusions. To our mind there is no brighter signs of the times than the constantly growing interest in science and scientific subjects. The lectures of a Tyndall or an Aggassiz drew out far larger audiences than a Gough or Mark Twain. The publications of scientific subjects are sold in numbers that equal the editions of the popular novels, and the *Popular Science Monthly*, a magazine devoted to science is ordered by news dealers as they order Harpers' or Scribners.' All this is peculiarly gratifying and we hope it is but the commencement. There was a day when the cry of "Atheist" or "Infidel" prevented many an author from being read. We remember how bitter was the attack on Tyndall because of his article on prayer, but we think there is growing a general conviction that simply to call a man "Atheistic" is not enough, that every man has a right to be heard, and that, to do the author justice, each one must hear or study him and decide for himself as to the strength or weakness of the arguments. This cry of "materialist" has prevented many from reading Herbert Spencer in the past, and to-day he is held up as a type of that class of thinkers. In Dr. Blauvelt's article in Scribner's on "Modern Skepticism"—an article which attracted wide attention, Herbert Spencer is referred to as follows: "He is not only and confessedly one of the most powerful leaders of modern scientific thought in Europe at the present moment. He is sufficiently powerful at this very instant in America not only to command a constantly increasing circle of highly intellectual readers for his formal volumes, but also to have a leading, and, all things considered, an eminently successful, monthly issue, expressly started and established to circulate and advocate his anti-Christian system of philosophy at our Christian firesides."

In the volume under review to-day there is but little if any that could be included under the words "anti-christian system of philosophy;" it is simply an initial or introductory work to the "Principles of Sociology." In this volume the author only attempts to show the great need there is of a more thorough knowledge of a social science, the difficulties that lie in the way of arriving at a correct data necessary to form such a science, and the discipline and preparation needed for the student. We pity the reader who can find a dull page in the book. The facts of which Mr. Spencer treats, are the facts, not of a class or a people, but of humanity. We were often struck while reading it at the extraordinary fitness most of his allusions have to our own country and people at the present moment. On his very first page he says: "By men called educated there may daily be heard the old plea for extravagant expenditure, 'that it is good for trade,' and with full belief in its sufficiency. No regard being had to the value for ulterior purposes of that which the labor produces: no question being asked, what would have resulted had the capital which paid for the labor taken some other channel and paid for some other labor." And another extract from page 8 will be as thoroughly up to the times as our daily editorials: "'The State should purchase the railroads' is confidently asserted by those who, every morning, read of chaos at the Admiralty, or cross purposes in the dock yards or wretched army organization, or diplomatic bungling that endangers peace, or frustration of justice by technicalities and costs and delays—all without having their confidence in officialism shaken." And again, page 169, speaking of this same topic, he adds: 'Within one week mismanagement on the part of the Government has been shown in a treatment of the police that has created a mutiny among them; of Government copying clerks, that causes them publicly to complain of broken promises; of postmen, that calls from them disrespectful behavior towards their superiors. Yet as fast as they come proofs of mal-administration there comes demands that administration shall is extended. Here in the very same paper are two authorities, speaking at different meetings, both condemning the enormous bungling and consequent loss of life that goes on under the existing Government supervision of vessels, and both insisting on 'legislation' and 'proper inspection' as the remedies." We wish we had room for further extracts, but we have said enough to show our readers that the work is one that will commend itself to every person of culture. (D. Appleton & Co., New York; T. J. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.)

BEAUTIFUL HANDS.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
They're neither white nor small,
And you, I know, would scarcely think
That they were fair at all.
I've looked on hands whose form and hue
A sculptor's dream might be,
Yet are these aged, wrinkled hands
Most beautiful to me.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
Though heart were weary and sad,
These patient hands kept toiling on
That children might be glad.
I almost weep, as looking back
To childhood's distant day,
I think how these hands rested not
When mine were at their play.

But oh! beyond this shadow land,
Where all is bright and fair,
I know full well those dear old hands
Will palms of victory bear;
Where crystal streams, through endless time,
Flow over golden sands,
And where the old grow young again
I'll clasp my mother's hands.

AGENTS WANTED.

$350 A Month. Agents wanted. Sample free. Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich

LADIES Can make $5.00 a day by addressing Ellis Manf. Co., Waltham, Mass.

$475 A MONTH and expenses to good canvassers—articles new and staple as flour Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

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$10 to $20 a Day.—Agents wanted for Everybody's Monthly. Only 50c. a year, with elegant chromo. Particulars free. Address Everybody's Monthly, Cleveland, O.

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WANTED—A General, also Traveling Agents. $100 per week at your own homes. Sample and particulars sent for ten cents. B. D. MILLIKEN, 296 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

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WORKING CLASS Male or female, $30 a week employment at home, day or evening; no capital; instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & Co., 173 Greenwich St., N. Y.

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104 young men to learn Telegraphy, with good situation guaranteed. Salary paid while practicing. Address,
C. A. SHEARMAN,
Supt. U. T. C., Oberlin, Ohio.

$100 REWARD for a map of the United States that will equal in accuracy, beauty, geographical and statistical information, our great double Railroad, County and Distance Map of the United States. Every county in colors; every station, the distance between all stations in plain figures; size 40x56. Great inducements to agents. Circulars free. A. B. CLOSSON, JUN., 177 W. 4th St., Cin., O.

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Work for Everybody. Good Wages. Permanent Employment. Men and Women Wanted; Full particulars free. Address,
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Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

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THE National Life Insurance Company desire to secure the services of one or more men in each county in the United States to solicit among farmers.

The Company prefer farmers—men who are well known in their neighborhoods, and of good repute. To such the most liberal terms will be given. For particulars address

JOHN M. BUTLER,
Secretary National Life Insurance Company
Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—EVERYWHERE, for

The Life and Adventures of

KIT CARSON

The only true and authentic Life of this renowned man ever written. It abounds in thrilling incidents and adventures, tragic scenes, wonderful escapes, deeds of daring, instances of heroism, devotion and self-sacrifice, which have no parallel in history.

A handsome volume of over 600 royal octavo pages and 34 superb illustrations. Agents now in the field are meeting with immense success. Send for circulars and terms. Address, QUEEN CITY PUBLISHING CO., 180 and 182 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

HISTORY OF THE

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Farmer's War Against Monopolies.

Being a full and authentic account of the struggles of the American Farmers against the extortions of the Railroad Companies, with a history of the Rise and Progress of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry; its objects and prospects. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or JONES BROTHERS & CO., Chicago, Ills.

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Save your money and make your own clothing on the

Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machines,

Which can be purchased by making a small payment down, and the balance payable in from one to two years. For sale at

707 Broadway, New York City
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326 and 329 Superior St., Cleveland Ohio.
And all other Cities in the United States.

AGENTS WANTED.

Farm, Garden and House.

THE OLD MAN GOES TO THE FAIR.

BY JOHN H. YATES.

I'm very dusty and tired, wife! I've just come home from the fair;
So give me my pipe and tobacco, and I'll smoke in my easy chair:
It's tiresome work a playin' for feeble old men like me;
It's tiresome work a seein' where every one wishes to see.

Our fairs are a runnin' down; they're not like the fairs of old,
Where you took the prizes for bread, and butter as yellow as gold;
There were hundreds of useful things that were well worth seein' then,
Now dozens of racin' horses and hundreds of bettin' men.

What all this sportin' will lead to is more than I can tell;
But somehow it seems to me like the downward road to h— well
I may be a little harsh, but I'm speakin' the simple truth,
For bettin', racin' and drinking are the foes of our noble youth.

We shall come to a nation of gamblers, if matters keep on in this way;
Why, what do you think? a youngster accused me of gettin' to-day;
When I laid my hand on the head—that hasn't seen ten years yet—
And called him a fine little fellow—he answered me boss, "You bet!"

"Tut tut! little man," said I, "that thing I have never done;
Come, stand by granpa's knee: let me reason with you, my son."
He straightened up his clothes and said with a look so queer,
"I didn't come here for preachin'; old man, walk off on your ear."

We never heard talk like that when you and I were young;
My father and mother—bless 'em—put a bridle upon my tongue.
I'm old, and getting blind, but a difference I can see,
'Twixt the boys of eighteen hundred and eighteen seventy three.

How is it about the girls! They, too, from the path have strayed;
I didn't see one a showin' the butter her own hands made:
They stood in their pony phætons, with woman's ease and grace,
And shouted as loud as any when a favorite won a race.

All eyes were watchin' the track; the race was every man's theme
And I said to myself, "Is this a fair, or is it only a dream?"
I saw about a dozen boys lookin' round at the sheep and swine,
And the frosts of seventy winters had silvered their heads like mine.

Why on airth don't they change the name, when the wrong name it has got?
No longer call it a fair, but an agricultural trot;
The men won't be takin' things for sensible folks to see,
With nobody to see 'em but crippled old men like me.

There, take my pipe and tobacco! I'll sleep in my easy chair;
It's tiresome work a talkin' about a degenerate fair;
You needn't disturb me, wife, till the bells of the evening chime,
For I may go back in my dreams to the fairs of the olden time.

The Manures Wasted in the Country.

This is the title of a book by Mr. Delagarde, recently published in Paris, a notice of which has lately appeared in the *Chemical News*. It is devoted to calling attention to the serious waste of fertilizing material that is taking place in France. Without professing to bring forward anything new to the chemist, or scientific agriculturist, the author lays stress on the application of the principles that are already known, and urges upon those engaged in the culture of the soil, the value and importance of the materials which they are every day throwing away.

To those who have not considered the subject, M. Delagarde's figures are absolutely startling. The total annual waste in France he estimates, and in this he is probably not above the mark, at two milliards of francs, a sum of money amounting to $400,000,000. And yet, in France, it is a common practice to employ night soil as a manure, under the form of a preparation known as poudrette. This poudrette, however, the author thinks, is deprived, by its mode of preparation, of five sixths of its fertilizing value. In this country, night-soil is not to any appreciable extent utilized at all, and hence our loss from this cause must be proportionately greater.

M. Delegarde estimated the average yearly value of the ejections of an adult at 28 francs ($5 60.) Supposing the average value of each person's excrement, without taking age into account, to be 20 francs, or $4, and estimating the population of Canada at three millions, we have an annual nation I revenue from this source of $12,000,000. Of course some of this is utilized accidentally, and some is designedly employed as a manure. But if we are warranted, as there seems to be no doubt, in estimating our loss in this respect, as equal, at least, to that of France, it appears that we are throwing away every year $10,000,000. This is a serious loss, and one that demands our earnest attention, to prevent it in the future. The author considers human excrement to have more than one and a half times the value of sheep's dung, twice that of horse dung, and three times that of cow's dung.

The loss of farm-yard manure that is constantly taking place in the country, is strongly dwelt upon. "Many persons," says the *Chemical News*, speaking of the book in question, "will be inclined to deny that any waste of manurial matter takes place in the country. They will ask, 'What can become of the excrements of man and beast if not applied to the land?' But, before manures reach the spot where their action is wanted, they are often suffered to lie a long time fermenting, and allowing their most valuable constituent, ammonia, 'to waste its sweetness on the desert air.' No less are they injured, in a majority of cases, by the loss of their soluble constituents, such as phosphoric acid, potash, magnesia, etc. It is something quite common, in passing a farmyard, to notice a driblet of dark brown liquid oozing from the manure heap, and finding its way to the nearest ditch. Hence, after nourishing the weeds along the water course, it ultimately flows into the same brook, and aids in the pollution of our rivers. In like manner, the village cess pools, too often, will be found draining into the ponds and streams. Thus, though the manure is ultimately carted in one form upon the fields, it is comparatively a mere inert residue, deprived of its most valuable constituents."

So much for the evil, one which is unhappily too clear, not only in France, but in our own country, and amongst ourselves. Now, for the remedy. The author proposes to check this waste by the use of portable chests, or tanks, instead of cesspools, containing copperas (sulphate of iron), or gypsum (sulphate of lime, plaster) to "fix" the ammonia. What is meant by "fixing" the ammonia is this: Ammonia, as we know, in the free state, is a gas very soluble in water, from which solution it rapidly evaporates away. From the decomposition of all organic matter, particularly animal matter, free ammonia is evolved, as may readily be ascertained in many cases by the smell, and unless retained in some way, passes off into the atmosphere. Ammonia, however, will combine with sulphuric acid, to form sulphate of ammonia, which is a solid, and is not volatile. Hence, by forming this compound, we "fix," or retain the ammonia. When ammonia is brought into contact with sulphate of lime, the sulphuric acid leaves the lime, and unites with the ammonia. Sulphate of iron acts in the same way. Hence by the use of either of these substances in the way indicated, this valuable fertilizing substance may be "fixed," or brought into a non-volatile form, and preserved until wanted by the plant. The contents of these chests can then, from time, to time be removed, and applied to the soil. The draining of dung-hills, and urine, he proposes should be collected in pits, or tanks, prepared for the purpose, containing a suitable absorbent mixture. For such a mixture the author recommends the following composition: Eighteen bushels of dry earth, powdered and sifted, three bushels of ashes, two bushels of gypsum, and one bushel of powdered charcoal. This mixture, he considers admirably adapted for absorbing both the volatile, and the liquid constituents of excrements, and hence well calculated to prevent loss both by evaporation, and by draining away, or washing out by rain. Such a mixture is cheap, and could be easily procured.

The author also alludes to the great waste of fertilizing matter in dead animals. This is particularly worthy of our attention. Every winter there are great numbers of cows and horses, not to mention cats and dogs, that die, and are buried in the snow, and which are allowed to remain packed in ice until the spring thaw releases them, to be a nuisance, and a source of pestilence to the neighborhood, while the valuable manurial substances that they contain are allowed to run to waste, unheeded. When we reflect that these animals contain the very ingredients which are of the highest value in the products of our fields, viz: the flesh and bone forming constituents, we cannot fail to see how much we lose by our culpable negligence in this particular.

The author also points out that the water in which sheep and wool have been washed has considerable value as a manure; and the same is the case with the refuse of flax mills. These materials are only employed as a manure by accident, and from this cause a considerable annual loss ensues.

Another source of valuable manurial material is pointed out by M. Delagarde which is of rather a novel nature. This comprises the various species of non-edible fungi, such as toad stools, etc., which are so common in many places. He shows that these contain in their moist state, 1.5 per cent. of nitrogen, and hence are well worth collecting as a manure. In some parts of Europe these are very abundant. Whether in the quantity in which they occur in this country, and with the high value of labor which prevail here, they would repay the trouble and expense of collecting, is a question. He also protests against the burning of straw, by which, he says, its nitrogen is dissipated, and its mineral constituents thrown into a less available condition.

The losses treated of in the work are worthy of serious consideration, for although individually they may be of a trifling amount, yet, "in the course of a year, and over the extent of the whole country," they cause the loss of "sums of national importance."

Miscellaneous.

GOSSIP.

It is said that Caleb Cushing was never ill in his life.

Very, *very* blonde hair is now called "the light fantastic toe."

Senator Schurz having got safely settled in this country, he now wants "useless importations" stopped.

A suspicious wife, on being asked where her husband was, replied that she was very much afraid he was Miss-ing.

What is the difference between a man's assertion and a drunkard's departure? One is an ipse dixit and the other a tipsy exit

It is stated that only one Iowa woman out of ten wears a corset. Of course it's possible, but how was the fact ascertained?

Sweet Boston. The total import of sugar at that port for 1873 was 196,000,000 pounds, against 185,000,000 pounds for 1872.

The ancients knew how to appreciate a hurdy-gurdy as well as the present generation. A hand-organ has just been dug up at Pompeii.

The experiment, recently tried in some Eastern schools, of using a newspaper for reading exercises, instead of a reading book, is proving a great success.

A young lady of Lyons, Iowa, recently said: "Some men are always talking about patronizing their own town—always harping on that duty—and yet they go abroad to get married, while here we all stand waiting! I do hope that some of these men who marry Eastern women will get cheated!"

A weighty Tennessee family, of a sort to delight the heart of a Fairbanks, was recently represented by an ethereal girl of twenty-seven years who weighs 752 pounds avordupois, and her fragile brother of eighteen who only weighs 585 pounds.

Poor, dear Mr. Marshall, of Iowa, could not endure the thought of a continued separation from the "heart of his heart," and so in his last will and testament, with a tenderness rarely equalled and never surpassed, made this pathetic provision: "I bequeath to my wife one dollar, to buy a rope to hang herself."

An Illinois journal says: "A daughter of R. W. Porter, residing near Monmouth, while making her bed the other day, discovered a rattlesnake comfortably coiled up between the sheets. Immediately after the people of Monmouth thought the poration law against steam whistles had been violated."

The St. Charles, Mo., City Council propose an amendment to their charter to exempt from taxation for five years every manufacturing company that shall invest $25000 in the city, and to exempt, for ten years every one that shall invest $50,000.

Learn the value of a man's words and expressions, and you know him. Each man has a measure of his own for everything; this he offers you inadvertently in his words. He who has a superlative for everything wants a measure for the great or small.

Boy—"Mamma, papa is getting very rich, isn't he?" Mamma—"I don't know; why, child?" Boy—"'Cause he gives me so much money. Almost every morning after breakfast, when Sallie is sweeping the parlor, he gives me a sixpence to go out and play." Sallie received a short notice to quit.

Rare Phenomenon Witnessed at Metropolis, Ill.

A most remarkable phenomenon was witnessed yesterday morning by some of the citizens of this place. Directly after sun up, a dark bank of clouds lay close to the horizon, in the direction of Paducah, obscuring the golden-haired king of the day, and just above the dark embankment, mirrored in a serene and deep blue sky, the city of Paducah appeared, with all its spires, houses, streets, wharves, &c., clearly visible. The mirage appeared about 40 degrees above the horizon. At the time, the beholder could see three steamboats at the wharf, the Tennessee River, and, in fact the entire city, all appearing as natural as life, except that everything appeared magnified to twice the natural size. A gentleman who came down on the *Fisk* verified the appearance, so far as the steamboats were concerned. This and one other are the only appearance of the mirage in this section that we have ever heard of.—*Massac Journal.*

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

San Diego—Its Harbor—Business—Future Prospects—Climate, &c.

[Correspondence Toledo Blade.]

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 14, 1874.

Owing to some extracts from some of my letters home finding their way into your valuable paper, thereby flooding me with letters of further inquiry, from all parts of the Union, I find that many must remain unanswered, which to each individual writer would seem neglect on my part, I have thought best to write a general reply to all through the columns of the BLADE. After a year's rusticating in the State, much of the time being in the saddle, I shall present my own views, with statistics gathered from reliable sources.

The harbor is shaped somewhat like a gourd, open at the neck, and completely land locked, easy of entrance in any kind of weather, and the only harbor south of San Francisco in a distance of 500 miles which a ship can make a landing in a storm. The San Diego Bay is twelve miles long, and from one to three miles wide, with good depth of water. Old San Diego is an old Spanish settlement, and nearly all the inhabitants are Spaniards and Mexicans, and is located near the entrance to the harbor; while "New-town," or the present San Diego, is four miles distant, and immediately upon the bay, with a beautiful plat of ground for a city, lying high, with a red clay soil, or "adobe," which is very fertile. Fourteen hundred acres are set aside for a public park, which commands a fine view of the beautiful harbor and the ocean. The population is mostly composed of Eastern people, many of whom come for health, and those who were entirely broken down a few years ago, would almost feel insulted to hear one make inquiry as to the state of their health. In fact, newcomers soon drop the old custom of compliment on the weather and inquiry about the health of those they meet. The vacant stare and astonishment pictured on the robust faces of the residents, who have become so accustomed to the splendid days and the healthfulness of the climate as a fixed fact, at once proves the inquirer to be a "stranger in these 'ere parts."

In 1867 there were only ten houses, while by actual count, at present, we find there are 617, twenty of them brick, some of which would be an ornament to any city, costing $12,000. There are at present contracts let, and buildings in process of construction, amounting to upwards of $98,000. There are churches of the following denominations: Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal and Roman Catholic. The schools are: Young Ladies' Academy, San Diego Female Seminary, Seminary for Young Ladies, Evening Commercial School, one private school, and four public ones.

Manufacturing is in its infancy; nevertheless we find two planing-mills, a foundry, a furniture factory, a soap factory and a brick yard.

The professional department is quite up to the standard of new towns, being composed of 5 doctors, 15 lawyers, 13 real estate agents, 4 doctors of divinity, 5 civil engineers, &c., &c.

The merchants consist of dry goods and clothing, 5; groceries and provisions, 9; general merchandise, 11; drug stores, 4; boots and shoes, 6; gent's furnishing goods, 1; millinery, 4; crockery and glassware, 1; jewelry, 2; photographers, 2; bookstore, 2; furniture, 4; fruit stands, 7; restaurants, 8; saloons, 22; confectioneries and bakeries, 6; stoves and tinware, 4; tailors, 2; barbers, 5; wholesale flour and feed, 2; harness, 2; paint shops, 3; carpenter, 3; variety stores, 2; printing offices 2; each issuing daily and weekly papers. Bookbinders, 1; livery stables, 4; breweries, 3; wholesale wines and liquors, 1; hotels, 9; banks, 2; lumber yards, 3; blacksmiths, 7; lime dealers, 1. The above are computed by actual count, and I may have missed some, but are tolerably correct. The population is said to be 4,000, while the number of arrivals by sea and land during the year just closed, was 4,050, and departures 2,381, leaving excess of arrivals, 1,669. From the harbor records for 1873, we find that 187 vessels arrived, an aggregate tonnage of 160,815, a gain of 53,414 tons over 1872. The total number of tons of freight landed (exclusive of lumber) for 1873, was 16,025, or 32,050,000 pounds. During the same period there was received 4,345,185 feet of lumber, 749,000 lath, 1,403,750 shingles, 1,966 split posts. The exports were in part as follows: 399,756 pounds of wool, 116,000 pounds honey, 5,344 hides, 157,860 gallons of wine and brandy, 40,200 gallons of whale oil. The exports were largely in excess of the previous year, the wool alone showing an excess of 132,797 lbs., showing the increased interest in sheep raising in this county. March 5, 1873, the surveying party had completed the survey of the great trans-continental Railway, the Texas & Pacific, with its terminus at this place, since which time property has been active, and old residents confident this will be a great city.

San Diego is the terminus of the coast line of steamships from San Francisco and intermediate ports comprising five arrivals each month. Also, the only port of entry on the Southern coast, and the *only* point south of San Francisco that the Pacific Mail Steamships of the Mexico, Panama & New York line stops—going and returning. The large Mexican and Arizona trade, as well as the extensive mining districts, which are opening up so largely, of which San Diego is the base of supplies, and to which all the coast must also pay tribute to a certain extent, has caused many to predict a prosperous city at this point, while other places on the coast languish. The stranger who visits San Diego for the first time will be struck by the barrenness of the hills and country all about him, but not more so than at any other portion of the State, except in the mountains. The long dry seasons and constant heat from below (soil is warmer below than at the surface) causes all vegetation to wither and die, except in higher latitudes and on moist places where the roots can reach moisture. The rainy seasons are usually much shorter in that section than further north, while all kinds of tropical fruits can be grown here, and fruit growing will probably ere long be its chief product. Peaches, pears, apricots, apples, almonds and grapes do remarkably well, while figs grow almost spontaneous. Those must all be irrigated in the dry season, and all the water for this purpose obtained from wells, as nearly all the rivers laid down on the maps, are dry, except during the wet season. Wind-mill power is much used and very efficiently, as there is wind sufficient to run them. Usual price of farm labor is $40 per month; carpenters, painters, etc., $2.50 to $4 per day. A Water Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the city with water and has already sunk a large reservoir and claim to have found a sufficient supply for all purposes. San Francisco brings water by pipes 25 miles and some method will be adopted that will supply the requirements of a city, when wanted.

San Diego county was formerly used as a stock country, and it is only within the past year that many of the *boundaries* of the old grants have been settled by the U. S. Government, and in many cases where parties had settled on what they supposed to be Government land are now forced to vacate, hence the agricultural interests of the Co., are as yet in its infancy, while the past five years of drouth throughout the State has been more severe in this portion. Wheat and barley are the staple crops and are sown from September to February, and harvested in May and June. For hay the gain is baled up before threshing and brings from $20 to $30 per ton. Many of the valleys back from the coast contain from 1,000 to 6,000 acres of wheat in a body. The price of land depends on the location, from $2 upwards for fruit lands uncultivated; where good water can be easily obtained in wells from $40 to $100 per acre, a few acres being sufficient for most people. In November last the Arizona Military telegraph was completed between San Diego and Prescott via Fort Yuma.

CLIMATE.

In this respect I think San Diego can challenge the world. From the report of J. B. Wells, observer Signal Service U. S. A., located at San Diego, I learn the following facts: During December just closed there were three cloudy days, and the highest barometer 30.27, and lowest 24.86, highest thermometer 68 deg. lowest 44 deg., while the lowest point the thermometer reached during 1873 was 37 in February, and the highest, 85 in November. On the first day of June observations were taken at 4:55 A. M., 1:55 P. M. and 8:20 P. M., and the thermometer stood 62, 73 and 58 deg. the mean bearing 66 deg.; December 1st observations at the same hours showed 50, 62 and 59 deg., the mean being 57 deg. or only 9 deg. below that of June 1st or the first day of summer. Residents of New England, Middle and Northwestern States, with mercury varying from 30 deg. above all the way down, can hardly credit the above facts, and the poor consumptive that comes here to spend the summer expecting to suffer with the heat, finds no summer, no winter, but as Watts wrote concerning that "Land of Pure Delight,"

"Here everlasting spring abides,
And never withering flowers."

No night so warm but what the sleeper requires at least one pair of heavy blankets, and no day so warm as to require summer clothing.

There is no doubt that thousands of the people of the United States who are affected with catarrh, bronchial and pulmonary diseases, for which this climate is a specific, could be assured of the fact that this even, dry air would bring relief to all not in the last stages, and in many cases restore to complete health. It is reasonable to suppose that many of them would avail themselves of its benefits. No malarious diseases are known here. The mortality report for 1873 shows only 53 deaths in the city and county, and many of these were invalids that were in the last stages of disease when they came here. I think the above covers all the points of inquiry in a brief manner, and to those wishing further information regarding this or any other portion of the State, would say, that I have seen the manuscript of A Five Months' Tour in California, two months of which time was in the saddle, by which means was enabled to visit many interesting points of mountain scenery, agricultural and stock ranches, as well as deserted and active mining towns off of the usual tourist's route—together with all prominent places, including the Yosemite, Big Trees, Geysers, etc., etc. This interesting and reliable description will be soon commenced in the Musical Guest and Literary Journal, published at Toledo, O., and will continue for several months. To the invalid this account will be particularly interesting, as it contains information, proven by experience, of the healthfulness of different places; to the agricultural and stock grower and fruitist, it will prove equally interesting and reliable: while, taken as a whole, cannot fail to be appreciated, as everything has been represented as proven by investigation and observation. Trusting that I have not encroached too much upon your good nature and valuable space in the BLADE, and that this will prove satisfactory to the various letters yet otherwise unanswered from nine different States.

W. W. W.

Tea in Great Britain.

In 1871 the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom amounted to 123,500,000 pounds, and in 1862 it increased to 187,750,000 pounds, and in 1873 it had reached 122,000,000 pounds. The quantity exported from the United Kingdom, on the other hand, again shows a marked falling off. In 1871 it was 41,000,000 pounds; in 1872, 38,500,000 pounds; and in 1873, 32,500,000 pounds. This falling off, says the London Grocer, is due entirely to the preference shown by Continental buyers for direct shipments from China, instead of supplying themselves, as formerly, from this market, and is in point of fact a real gain to the home trade buyers, inasmuch as it does away with the competition which used to occur between the two branches of the trade.

Postal Cards.

Agent Tyner's New Year's Day returns to the Postoffice Department report the shipment of 80,585,800 postal cards during the nearly eight months of their manufacture; and it requires less than 20,000,000 more to meet the estimate of the Department for the year. There seems to be no complaint from any source at present as to the quality of the card furnished, and the Morgan Envelope Company may be considered to have safely passed the critical period of their contract. The decision has been made that the postal cards may hereafter be furnished in the sheet, which will be a matter of great convenience to many business men who desire to print circulars of other matter on the backs. The very characteristic circumlocution by which all the cards had to be trucked to the Postoffice and formally shipped thence is now done away with, and all shipments are made direct from the factory.—*Springfield Republican.*

Monument to Stonewall Jackson.

From the Chicago Journal.

A fine statue of Stonewall Jackson has been awaiting shipment to this country from Bavaria for some time past, owing to the fact that it has not been paid for except $20,000. To get $20,000 out of any part of the American people to pay for a monument to a man who has been dead five years is a herculean task. So famous a man as Stonewall Jackson, brave rebel as he was, should certainly have friends and admirers left to get the statue over the ocean. Where is N. P. Banks, his old "Quartermaster?"

☞ The Southern States have now in Congress twenty-six ex-rebel officials, only two of whom—Representative Whitely, of Georgia, and Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi—are classed as Republicans.

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20.	Whooping-Cough, violent coughs,	50
21.	Asthma, oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	Ear Discharges, impaired hearing,	50
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News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The additional amendments recommended by the Judiciary Committee on the bankruptcy bill relate mostly to matters of detail involved in the amendments already reported. The following, however, are new and important: 1. An amendment providing that in cases of voluntary bankruptcy no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to 33 per cent. of the claims proved against his estate, upon which he shall be liable as principal debtor without the assent of his creditors in the number and of the value provided by the existing law. This repeals the provision which now requires 50 per centum of such assets. 2. An amendment providing that in computing the number of creditors who shall join in a petition to have a debtor adjudged a bankrupt, the creditors whose respective debts do not exceed $250, shall not be reckoned as part of the requisite proportion of one-fourth of all the creditors. But if there be no creditors whose debts exceed said sum of $250, or if the requisite number of creditors holding debts exceeding $250 fail to sign the petition, creditors having debts of less amounts shall be reckoned for the purpose aforesaid.

Senator Logan's bill provides that a pension of $8 per month shall be given to each honorably discharged surviving officer and enlisted man, including militia, volunteers of military and naval service, who served 60 days in the war with Mexico, and also to the surviving unmarried widows of such officers and soldiers.

Caleb Cushing intends leaving for Madrid early in February.

The indications are that the Internal Revenue receipts for January will foot up $9,500,000 of which $1,000,000, it is estimated, will come from the semi-annual tax on banks other than National Banks, leaving the balance of the month's collections at about the average of the monthly collections during this fiscal year previous to the panic.

A board of engineer officers has been constituted to examine into and report upon the James River and Kanawha Canal projects.

The cost to the Government of disbursements, under the existing laws, $30,000,000 of pension moneys, is about one and a half per cent. of the whole amount disbursed. The postage upon pension vouchers and checks does not fall short of $100,000. About 20 per cent. of the whole cost of disbursement is compensation to agents $1,429,126

The President has signed the act providing for busts of the late Chief Justices Taney and Chase, to be placed in the Supreme Court room; also, to abolish the office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; also, the act authorizing coinage to be executed at the mints of the United States for foreign countries.

Two citizens of Philadelphia, accompanied by Senator Cameron and Representatives Myers and O'Neill, called on the President and presented a memorial adopted by the Carpenters' Company, of Philadelphia, in relation to the Centennial celebration. The memorial represents that the near approach of the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth renders it befitting that the survivors of those who freely offered Carpenters' Hall to the Continental Congress, when even the time-honored State house was closed against them, should commemorate the nation's birth at that place, therefore Congress is invited to assemble in Carpenter's Hall on the fifth day, ninth month, 1874, the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the first American Congress, and order such ceremonies as they in their wisdom shall deem best. The President and Cabinet have also been invited. The memorial was presented to Congress to-day, and referred to the Centennial Committee.

The National Educational Association was more fully attended on the 30th. The Centennial Committee reported a series of recommendations that each State should send a representation of its educational condition to the Centennial, also a historical record of its educational progress; that cities act with States; and that the International Educational Congress be held in connection with the Centennial.

Mr. Philbrick, of Boston, during the discussion, stated that the best feature of American exhibition at Vienna was the educational showing. The report was adopted.

The Committee on National Aid reported resolutions favoring the establishment of a National Educational Bureau, and endorsing the proposition of setting apart public lands for free education in the States.

President Grant visited the Association, but made no speech. Governor Shepherd made a few remarks, and Secretary Delano followed with a brief address.

The following named gentlemen have been designated by the President as Commissioners for testing the reserve gold and silver coins of the United States for 1873, and will assemble in the mint at Philadelphia the 11th of February: A. E. Borie, Philadelphia; J. P. Jones, United States Senate; Professor Rogers, Philadelphia; Prof. Francis J. Child, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. J. E. Hilgard, Washington; Prof. H. Coppee, Lehigh University; Prof. John LeConte, Philadelphia; Prof. E. B. Elliot, Washington; Dr. B. F. Taylor, Louisiana; Andrew Mason, New York; Chas. M. Walker, Indiana; J. W. Merrick, Boston.

The adjourned meeting of the Representatives in favor of cheap transportation was slimly attended Saturday. Mr. Stone, of Missouri, offered a preamble and resolutions; the former setting forth the opposition of the Towing Association, of New Orleans, to the improvement of the South Pass channel, and the latter calling upon Congress to impose suitable penalties upon persons wilfully destroying the works of the river and harbor improvements, and also asking an appropriation of $150,000 to continue the work of improving the mouth of the Mississippi River during the next fiscal year. Mr. Stone was requested to call the attention of Congress to the matter.

THE EAST.

St. Bridget's Church, in New York City, was fired in two places on the 26th ult. The pastor, Rev. Father Mooney, does not believe the incendiaries were enemies of the church, but that their misguided aim was to secure employment, knowing that the large congregation would be tolerably sure to rebuild at once.

For some time past efforts have been made by the managements of the New York Central, Hudson River and Pennsylvania Railroads, to effect a union with the Erie Railway, in combination of freight business, especially of the cattle and grain traffic, and making a uniform scale of prices, thus working upon a common basis, and each Road receiving its equal share of the profits. No decision has been arrived at as yet.

The trial of Sprague, the defaulting Brooklyn City Treasurer, came up again on the 28th ult. It was postponed until February 9th, on a physician's certificate that he is confined to his bed with a disease of the kidneys which is liable to prove fatal.

Forty-one of the Tompkins' Square rioters so-called, have entered through their counsel a plea of not guilty, in the Court of General Sessions, New York.

At New York, January 31st, the rifle match between the members of the National Rifle Association of America and the Rifle Association of Dublin, has been nearly perfected. A communication from Arthur W. Leach, of the foreign club states that the formal programme, on the basis of their challenge, is preparing, and will soon be submitted to the American association for approval.

A consignment of over 200 cases of Japanese silk worm eggs, designed for Italy, arrived in New York, Jan. 30th, by way of San Francisco. An inspection of a sample case, showed the eggs to be in a perfect state of preservation.

The funeral of the late Chief Justice Thompson took place on Saturday afternoon from his late residence on Spruce street, Philadelphia. It was attended by a large concourse of relatives, friends and members of the bar. The following were the pall-bearers: Chief Justice Agnew, ex-Justices Woodward and Reed, Justices Sharswood, Mercur and Gordon, and Judges Porter and Parsons.

THE WEST.

At Elyria, O., Jan 26th, an important decision was rendered by Judge Boynton in the case of the State of Ohio vs. Conductor Shields, who was indicted for ejecting a passenger from the cars on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. The question at issue being whether said company were subject to the law of last winter fixing the maximum price for carrying passengers at three cents per mile. Judge Boynton held that said company must comply with said law, and has a right to charge and collect three cents per mile and no more.

The Hon. Rufus King, of Cincinnati, was elected President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention on the 28th. Messrs Campbell, of Butler; Hitchcock, of Geauga; and Andrews, of Cuyahoga, were the other nominees.

In the Ohio Constitutional Convention at Cincinnati, on the 29th, the Select Committee on Resolutions of Respect to Chief Justice Waite, their late President, presented the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in accepting the resignation of Hon. M. R. Waite, we bear testimony to his character as a citizen, his distinguished qualities as a jurist, and his ability and impartiality as the presiding officer of this body. In retiring from this Convention to accept the exalted position to which he has been called, he carries with him the affectionate regard of those with whom he has been officially associated; and we feel confident that in the exercise of the duties of the highest judicial office of the Government he will manifest the same devotion to duty and the same faithfulness to public trust."

The resolution concluded by tendering the thanks of the Convention, and instructing the Committee to send to Chief Justice Waite a copy of the resolutions. The vote adopting them was not put formally, but the whole Convention, at the suggestion of one of its members, arose to their feet.

A special from Topeka, Kansas, on the 28th, says the first ballot for United States Senator in joint session resulted as follows: Phillips, 24, Plumb, 21; Harvey, 15; Osborn, 17; the remainder were scattered among a dozen candidates.

Dispatches from Arizona state that there has been much damage done by floods in many portions of the Territory. The Indians are generally quiet and gentle. Crooks keeps them under military surveillance. Heavy rains are reported throughout the interior of this State.

At St. Louis, the Seventh Annual Convention of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry convened yesterday, Wednesday. Dudley W. Adams, President of the National Grange, has already arrived there, and the committee appointed by the last Convention to revise the ritual, is composed of O. H. Kelly, T. A. Thompson, J. R. Thompson, Rev. A. B. Quick, Gen. Wilson and D. H. Robertson. The principal business of the convention will be to revise the ritual and perfecting the organization of the Grange. President Adams states there are between eleven and twelve thousand Granges in the country, with nearly one million members. The sessions of the convention will probably be private.

In the Chicago Criminal Court, on the 30th ult, before Judge Rogers, the case of David A. Gage, the defaulting ex-City Treasurer, was taken up on the motion filed by Gage's counsel two weeks ago to quash the indictment. Defendant's counsel argued that the indictment for failure to pay over moneys in his charge as Treasurer failed to show or even allege criminal intent, and was therefore insufficient. He also showed that the indictment was founded on a law since repealed. The argument for the prosecution was made by State's Attorney Reed, and at its conclusion the Court took the matter under advisement. The proceedings attracted very little attention.

Hogs slaughtered last week in Cincinnati, 5,628; same week last year, 23,709; total to date, 662,112; same time last year, 585,280.

THE SOUTH.

Dr. Pancoast, with several other leading physicians of Philadelphia, have left for Mount Airy, North Carolina, to make an examination of the remains of the Siamese Twins. A letter was expected from Dr. Hollingsworth, of Mount Airy, but it did not come. Dr. Pancoast is very reticent about the affair, but it is believed that satisfactory arrangements for an autopsy have been completed. The physicians will hardly reach the home of the Twins before Saturday morning.

The Memphis Appeal's Jackson, Miss., special says McKee is gaining strength for the long term to the United States Senate. He relies upon the Democrats and Conservative Republicans.

A special from New Orleans dated Jan. 29th, gives the report that Gov. Kellogg has issued a requisition upon the Governor of the District of Columbia, for the person of Ex-Governor Warmouth. It is said that the case grows out of some transaction connected with the State Treasury when Warmouth was Governor of Louisiana. Warmouth's friends have heard nothing of such requisition, nor did Warmouth know of it prior to his departure for New York en route for New Orleans.

A special from Jackson, Miss., says the question of who shall be Senator has been settled by the Republican caucus. R. K. Bruce (colored), Sheriff of Bolivar county, was nominated for the long term, and H. R. Rose by acclamation to fill Ames' unexpired term. A number of Republicans bolted the caucus, and a combination is forming to beat Bruce, and may succeed.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

It is rumored that Dr. Livingstone died in June last. He had been traveling over the partially submerged country, and after wading four days through water, was seized by an illness of which he died.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, several members expressed doubt as to the authenticity of the report of Dr. Livingstone's death. Mr. Kirk said that when he left Zanzibar in September, that rumors of a similar character were current. He thought the news, if true, would have been officially forwarded long before the present date.

Herr Brenner, a German explorer of Africa, in a letter to Dr. Peterman, of Gotha, dated at Zanzibar, says Dr. Livingstone died on the 15th of August. This date differs from that of the previous report, but all doubt has been set at rest by an official dispatch received by the Government to-day, from Zanzibar. This dispatch states circumstantially that Dr. Livingstone died at Lobisia, after crossing morasses with water for hours above his waist. The sufferings of the whole party were terrible, and 10 of them died in consequence. The members of Cameron's Expedition were suffering from fever and ophthalmia, but would await the arrival of the Doctor's remains, and bring them to Ujiji. From the latter place they would be conveyed to Zanzibar, where it is expected they will arrive next month.

Mr. Nolan, Secretary of the Amnesty Association, announces his intention of contesting the election of Gladstone in Greenwich.

Charles Bradlaugh has written a letter concurring in the prospects of the radicals in the coming general election in England. He says: It is probable there will be more conservatives elected and fewer whigs, but the conservatives will have to promise some very radical measures in order to get returned. The next Parliament will show a sturdy radical band for the first time in English history. The working miners will probably be represented in the House of Commons. They have at least three efficient candidates, McDonald, Burt and Crawford. There is now a radical party growing, and I believe this party, which has mustered a gallant little band even in the Parliament just slaughtered, will be strengthened so materially in the Parliament about to be elected, that it will not only be strong enough to prevent the Conservatives from retaining office for any long time, even supposing they should win it, but will be able so materially to modify the Liberal programme, that Whigism of the Granville type might as well perform hari kari.

Speculation continues in regard to the reasons which caused the Government to decide upon a dissolution of Parliament. Some declare it was brought about by dissensions in the Cabinet; others that Gladstone has been summoned before the Court of Queen's Bench for not standing for re-election after accepting office in March last. The utmost interest is manifested over the elections and much activity is displayed in preparation. The newspapers are filled with appeals for election. The county election, contested and uncontested, will occupy the first two weeks in February; others in boroughs between the 20th inst. and 7th prox. Allowing for delays in the receipt of writs election in the distant parts of Scotland and Ireland, it is believed that the general election will be completed by the 16th of Feb. Both parties are confident of success. Betting is now in favor of the Liberals.

The Times says: "The simple truth is the Ministry was unable to withstand the annoyance caused by its repeated defeats since the beginning of the recess, and it is determined to win the country by a bold dash, and promises of reduced taxation."

The mass meeting on Black Heath on the 28th ult, was not so large as expected, on account of a heavy fog and drizzling rain. Mr. Gladstone, however, was on the ground at the appointed time, and delivered an address. He admitted that Parliament had been dissolved because the Government felt that their power was ebbing. He sharply attacked Disraeli for seeking to divert the attention of the people from domestic to foreign politics. The real issue before the country was finances. The measures now proposed by the Government were eminently practicable. They wanted to reduce and reform local taxation, and abolish the income tax; intending to relieve the consumer by means of the existing surplus. The adjustment of taxation and economy in the administration of the revenue, was dwelt upon by the speaker at great length. Necessity for economy, which the Conservatives never practiced, was unfavorable to Conservative reaction. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone proposed, as the watchward for the party, "Liberal union." If the Liberals were not united, they would suffer a disgraceful defeat; if dissensions occurred, he would refuse to continue to lead the party. Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour, and at the close received a vote of confidence. Only 3,000 persons were present.

The address of Mr Bright to his constituents is published. It is brief, and possesses no special features, and fully concurs in the policy announced by Mr. Gladstone.

In the Tichborne case on the 28th Mr. Hawkins concluded the summing up for the prosecution with a passionate vindication of Lady Radcliffe, who he declared had never been soiled by the filthy, blighting, unholy and unnatural touch of the defendant.

The nomination of members for Parliament began on the 30th ult. Messrs. Bright, Dixon and Muntz, former members, are returned from Birmingham, without opposition. Karlslake is returned from Huntington, and Colonel Cline, a Conservative, from Frome. The Liberals did not attempt to contest the latter borough, which has been represented for the last five years by Thomas Hughes. Dispatches received up to this hour show that seven Liberals and ten Conservatives have been returned, the Conservatives gaining one member at Frame. Dr. Butt has retired from the contest of Manchester, and Nolen from that of Greenwich.

Several of the London city candidates addressed their constituents Jan. 30th. Baron Rothschild said that in his opinion Mr. Gladstone's promised remission of taxes would involve a loss of £9,000,000 sterling to the revenue. He suggested that the deficiency should be met by a system of licenses for all persons engaged in trade and commerce. Mr. Goschen declared him in favor of the integrity of the empire, by which he meant no Home Rule, and the maintenance of the present relations with the colonies.

At Marylebone, Jan. 30th, a meeting of Liberals who support Thomas Hughes was held. The speaking was begun by Hughes, who delivered a long address, in the course of which he declared himself in favor of the co-operative association of workingmen. Professor Goldwin Smith also addressed the meeting, giving his cordial support to the views of Mr. Hughes. The differences between Hughes and Daniel Grant, who was nominated by the other branch of Liberals on Wednesday night, continues, making the return of the Conservative candidate probable.

Notwithstanding the recent denial of the report that Gladstone was summoned before the Court of the Queen's Bench for not standing for re-election, an article has appeared in the Times circumstantially declaring that notice of the writ issued out of that Court was served on the Premier previous to the dissolution of Parliament.

The elections in Ontario and Quebec have resulted in returning a large majority for the New Government. Sir John A. Macdonald was elected, however, by a majority of 46.

A cable dispatch announces that Vicar General Jamnot, of the Diocese, has been appointed by the Pope, Bishop of Sault St. Marie, and Rev. D. B. Crinnon, Vicar General of the London Diocese has been raised to the Bishopric of Hamilton.

Mr. Gladstone, in his address at Greenwich Saturday evening, replied to the various accusations that had been made against him by the Conservatives, and defended his use of the patronage attaching to his office. Disraeli also addressed a large assemblage at Aylesbury. He said the dissolution of Parliament was an act of black treachery, which Gladstone learned from the tactics of the Ashantees. The financial proposals of the Government were not only a bribe to secure success in the coming election, but were fallacious and unjust. A deficiency would be caused by the promised remission of taxes, which would make it necessary for even more vexations and burdensome taxation. The attention of the Government to foreign politics has led the nation into costly wars, ignominious treaties, and sham arbitrations. John Bright spoke at an enthusiastic meeting of his constituents in Birmingham Saturday night. He devoted much time to the vindication of the legislation by the Gladstone Ministry, which legislation Disraeli in a recent speech characterized as harassing, and recapitulated the various abuses which it had abolished.

Polls were opened Saturday in Guildford, Chatham, Kidderminster, Maidstone, Andover, and North Lincolnshire. The Conservatives were victorious, holding their own in all the elections, except that at Barnstaple, and electing their candidates in eight boroughs represented by Liberals in the last Parliament. The Liberals show a gain of only one member, having defeated the Conservative at Barnstaple. Rear Admiral George Elliot, Conservative, was elected at Chatham by a majority of 669, although the dock yards and other Government establishments there give the Ministry a great influence. At the last election he was defeated by the Liberal candidate. Mr. Otway, then Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who had a majority of 184. Oaslow, Liberal, was re-elected at Guildford by 243 majority, against 31 at the last election. Henry James, Attorney General, and A. C. Barclay, a former Liberal member, were both returned from Taunton, without opposition. During the week there were 48 elections, and the result is 20 Liberals and 98 Conservatives are returned to Parliament.

In England, there were 56 Parliamentary elections last week, resulting in the return of 25 Liberals and 31 Conservatives. It was Denzill Onslow, Conservative, who was elected in Guildford on Saturday. His opponent was Guilford Onslow, Liberal, who represented the borough in the late Parliament. The return of Robert Lowe from the London University without opposition, is regarded as certain.

At Quebec, Feb. 21, a sharp shock of earthquake was distinctly felt at Farther Point during the afternoon. It shook stoves and everything movable in the village. The shock was also felt about ten miles below this city. It appears to have come from the southward.

Joseph Arch has declined the invitation of the Birmingham electors to stand for Parliament.

The Home Rule meeting held in Dublin condemned the suddenness of the dissolution of Parliament as a trick for surprising the constituencies. The Secretary of the Home Rule League writes that the dissolution was owing to alarm at the progress of the Home Rule movement.

France.

Gen. L. A. Marmora has published a letter maintaining the truth of the statement in regard to negotiations at one time for the cession of German territory to France, in which, he says, Prince Bismarck participated. The letter is a reply to Bismarck's recent denial of the whole affair in the Prussian Landtag.

Elme Marie Caro, Alfred Mezieres and Alexander Dumas have been elected members of the French Academy.

Cuba.

At Havana, Jan. 31st, a letter says a number of families of Cubans in the field have been brought from Gabara Holguin. Puerto Principe, and other cities of the central and eastern departments and imprisoned by the authorities. It is a piteous spectacle to see the slow processions of feeble old men, sad, hollow-eyed women, some with babies in their arms, and troops of little children carrying, some of them immense bundles, making their way over the rough streets to the jail. These prisoners, to the number of 200, were sent afterwards to the Isle of Pines. The greater part were sent from Puerto Principe by General Portilla, who qualifies them as "vecinos pelegrosos" (dangerous neighbors.)

Japan.

C. W. Brooks, Japanese Consul at San Francisco has received a dispatch which says that on the evening of the 14th of January Minister Iwakura was attacked by assassins while returning from the Palace of the Mikado, and slightly wounded.

Austria.

Field Marshal Baron Von Gabling, of Austria, committed suicide on the 29th.

The North-German Gazette, alluding to the sympathy manifested in Belgium for the German Ultramontanes, declares that every Government is bound to check the disposition of its subjects to participate in revolutionary attempts against a friendly power.

Persia.

A special from Berlin to the Post, says the Shah has made an explanation to the foreign powers regarding the annulment of the concession to Baron Reuter. He says responses to inquiries whilst in Europe, led him to believe that the undertaking would not receive the necessary support, therefore the six months grace which was urgently requested before the commencement of the work was refused.

Germany.

L'Union (newspaper) says Prince Bismarck recently addressed some observations to the British Government, relative to the attitude of the Ultramontane press and the Bishops of England, and received a discouraging reply.

The report from Paris that Bismarck had written to the British Government relative to the attitude of the Ultramontane press and Roman Catholic Bishops, is contradicted.

Spain.

General Marinez Campos has been arrested and sent to prison.

The Indians.

Great apprehensions are expressed by the owners of large herds whose cattle range between the North and South Platte, and the settlers who live north of the Union Pacific Railroad, and on the Republican, of a general raid from Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's bands of Sioux, and from the Cheyennes, Dacotahs, Arraphees, and others combined. The supply of beef furnished these Indians being nearly or quite exhausted, and there being no money with which to purchase more, they must depredate on the settlements or starve. These bands number 30,000, and they would laugh at the handful of cavalry at Fort Fetterman and Fort Laramie. A large cattle owner and contractor is here, and corroborates the report as to the Indian supplies being soon exhausted.

Additional accounts are received of the movements of the Sioux Indians. It is feared they meditate another attack on the trappers or settlers in Nebraska. The latter are arming and organizing for defense. In the late battle it is now believed ten Indians were killed, while one white man only was wounded. The people are indignant over the Quaker policy of furnishing the Indians muskets to kill whites with.

The report of the massacre of wood choppers near Fort Rice is not fully credited at Yankton. A dispatch received from General Stanley, commanding at Fort Sully, says the mail has arrived on time from Grand River with no reports of any disturbance. A small marauding party of Sioux recently made an attack on the Poncas, but were easily repulsed and left. The open winter gives a good opportunity for the Indians to get about, but all seems quiet as far as heard at Fort Sully last.

General Sherman was again before the House Military Committee Jan. 31st, and spoke of the army in connection with Indian affairs. He pointed out on the map the region of country in Texas, 200 miles long by 100 broad, comprising half a dozen organized counties, which, when he passed through two years ago, was entirely depopulated, the inhabitants having had to abandon their home on account of the constant incursions by the Indians. He said he had been led to believe that these Indians were the Comanches, but it was pretty well understood that they were Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, who raided from Fort Sill Reservation, 800 miles off, penetrating through the military forts, and helping themselves to the horses and stock of their Texan friends, which they preferred doing rather than be at the trouble of raising them themselves. He gave a graphic account of his interview with Santanta at Fort Sill, when he had Santanta, Santauk and Big Tree arrested, double ironed, and sent back to Texas to be tried for an attack upon a wagon train, and the murder of 12 out of 17 teamsters, one of whom was bound to a wagon wheel and burned. Santauk was killed in an attempt to escape, but the other two were tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged; but the influence of humanitarians, who regarded murder on the part of Indians as the mere exhibition of moral insanity, had induced Governor Davis, of Texas, who ought to have known better, to commute the sentence of Santanta and Big Tree, and some influences at Washington had finally restored them to freedom, and they were now on the reservation ready to start out on more murderous raids. If they should scalp Governor Davis next time, General Sheridan intimated he would not shed many tears. He reviewed the Modoc difficulties, and gave it as his opinion that Gen. Canby had been the victim of the temporizing Quaker policy applied to the Indians. He favored the transfer of the Indians from the Interior Department to the War Department, and expressed his conviction that the army was more kindly disposed to the Indians than the citizens generally were; and that if the country demanded extremely charitable treatment of the Indians, it could be accomplished by and through the agency of the army better than by and through the agency of those persons who professed more charity than the soldiers, but who did not practice it so much.

A Daring Robbery.

A most daring and successful robbery was committed on the evening of Jan. 31st, on the Iron Mountain Railroad. As the train which left St. Louis at 9:45 A. M. came in sight of Gad's Hill, 120 miles below that city, at 4:30 P. M., it was signalled to stop. The switch was turned, and the train run on the side track. As the train stopped, Conductor Alford stepped off to see what the matter was, when he was confronted by a man in mask, a pistol placed to his head, and marched off under guard. The engineer, fireman, mail agent, express messenger and other train men were then seized by five masked, heavily armed men, and also placed under guard. The robbers then went through the entire train, took from the passengers about $2,000 and a large amount of jewelry, and from the Adams Express messenger over $1,000, and rifled the mail. The robbers then left in a southerly direction, and after the release of the train men the train started southward.

The robbers left a note on board the train, of which the following is a copy. The original is now in possession of Conductor Alford:

"THE MOST DARING ROBBERY ON RECORD.

"The south bound train on the Iron Mountain Railroad was robbed here this evening, by five heavily armed men, of $——. The robbers arrived at the station a few minutes before the arrival of the train, and arrested the agent and put him under guard, then threw the train on a switch. The robbers were all large men, none of them under six feet tall. They were all masked, and mounted on fine blooded horses. They started in a southerly direction after they had robbed the train. There is a —— of an excitement in this part of the country.

"IRA A. MERRILL."

The robbers offered no violence to any one on the train, and did no harm to the train men.

Further particulars of the train robbery at Gad's Hill are to the effect that the robbers' real purpose in stopping the train was to rob Mr. Seuchfield, Secretary of the Clearwater Lumber Company whom they expected to be on the train with $5,000, but he was not aboard. After the robbers had seized conductor Alford and the other train men and placed them under guard one of them passed along the line of the train, flourishing a pistol, and commanded the passengers to keep quiet, or they would kill the conductor and engineer. A part of the band then robbed the express and the mails, taking only money, and afterwards plundered the passengers. The total amount of money obtained, including $1,080 from the express, was $2,344. They took only gold watches from the passengers, and returned those of General Superintendent Morley, who was on the train, and conductor Alford, because they had their names engraved on them. The robbers also took $800 from citizens of Gad's Hill.

The thieves are unknown, but it is thought a clue to them has been ascertained. They were traced to Black River, six miles west of Gad's Hill, but the trace was lost there. The Sheriff of Wayne county is endeavoring to organize a posse at Piedmont to scour the country for the robbers, and it is understood that the Post Office Department and Adams Express Company will take active and vigorous measures to capture them.

Meeting of Free Thinkers.

A mass meeting was held at Cooper Institute, New York, Jan. 30th, under the auspices of the Turner Society, Free Thinkers, and Society of Progress. The members of the Turner Society, to the number of 500, acted in the capacity of police and kept order. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Lilienthal. Addresses were delivered in German by different speakers, protesting against the conduct of the police at the mass meeting in Tompkins Square, their interference with the proposed meeting at the New York Assembly Rooms, and denouncing the police as simply despots, who were acting directly against the Constitutional rights of citizens. Mrs. Lilienthal addressed the meeting, strongly denouncing the police, and declaring her love for this free and great Republic to be on the wane. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the conduct of the police and Police Commissioners, and pledging the members of the Society to oppose in the most decided manner any further violation of their rights.

A Damper.

At a recent wedding in New York, among the bridal presents was carelessly displayed a check for $100,000, drawn to the order of the bride and signed by her father. One of the guests was the cashier of the bank on which the check was drawn. He was one of those disagreeable people who can never appreciate a joke, and who always delight in telling the truth when it is unpleasant to somebody else. This gentleman threw a damper on the spirits of the party by declaring that the generous father of the bride never had more than half $100,000 to his credit in the bank since his account was opened.

"And so they go," said a rural politician some years ago, who had represented his ward in the town council; "our greatest men are fast departing—first Calhoun, then Clay, and now Webster—and I don't feel very well myself."

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 27th inst., Senator Morton moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution offered by him a few days ago, providing for the creating of a commission of three persons to examine and report to Congress what legislation is required in regard to inter State Railroads; to provide for cheaper transportation; for the safety and comfort of passengers; for the reform of abuses; and to promote the general efficiency of Railroads in the interests of commerce, and the convenience of the traveling public. Morton addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution.

In the House on the same day, Mr. Stowell, from the Postoffice Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the Post Route bill, which were concurred in. After various other bills were reported, the House returned to the consideration of the West Virginia contested election cases. At the close of the debate, which had occupied the House for nearly a week, the House proceeded to vote on the various resolutions. The resolutions of the majority of the Committee on Elections, reported by Mr. Smith, of New York, were that J. J. Davis and J. M. Horan, chosen at the August election, were not duly elected, and that Benj. Wilson and B. F. Martin, chosen at the October election, were duly elected. The resolutions of the minority, reported by Mr. Hazleton, took the opposite grounds, and were supported by the Republican side of the House, those of the majority of the Committee being supported by the Democrats. The result of the voting was that Davis and Horan were declared entitled to seats, and were accordingly sworn in.

The Senate, on the 28th, resumed the consideration of the Finance Committee's resolution declaring it to be the duty of Congress, at the present session, to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge made in the act of March, 16th, 1869, of a practical redemption of United States notes in coin. Speeches were made by Messrs. Bayard and Morrill.

The House, on the 28th, went into a Committee of the Whole, on the army appropriation bill, and after a lengthy discussion, rose and proceeded to other business. Speeches were made on the army bill by Messrs. Wheeler of New York, Albright, Garfield, Coburn, and others. The bill appropriates $28 ,000.

At the expiration of the morning hour, in the Senate, on the 29th, Senator Carpenter addressed the Senate on Louisiana affairs, Ferry, of Michigan, having been called to the Chair.

In the House on the same day, Mr. Maynard reported a bill limiting the amount of United States currency in circulation to $400,000,000, and allowing the interchange into convertible 3 65 bonds. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill is lengthy, and contemplates the amendment of the act of June 3d, 1864.

In the Senate, on the 30th, Senator Carpenter resumed the floor and continued his speech on Louisiana affairs. He was replied to by Senator Morton, who spoke for some time, after which the Senate went into executive session.

In the House, the same day, Mr. Coburn, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to convene a Court of Inquiry of not less than five officers of the army to investigate fully all the charges against Brigadier General O. O. Howard, contained in the communication of the Secretary of War of the 5th of December, 1873, and to report their opinion as well on the moral as on the legal responsibility for such offenses, if any be discovered. Mr. Frye asked leave to offer an amendment giving the accused the right of challenge now allowed by law in trial by Court Martial. The amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Man Held Fast by a Sea Monster Until the Tide Rises and Covers Him.

We were yesterday put into possession of the details of the death of a Chinaman on the Coronades, day before yesterday, says the San Diego *World* of January 1, that eclipse in horror the death scene described by Victor Hugo in his "Toilers of the Sea," in which a devil fish is introduced with a graphic power. Our readers know that the abalone meat is a prized delicacy of the Chinaman, and that the shell of the abalone, when properly polished, is one of the most fancied and beautiful things in Nature. The abalones are generally sought lower down the coast, but are also found in the neighborhood of San Diego.

Day before yesterday Fung Chou, a professional fisherman, residing near Roseville, known among Americans by the nickname of "Chowder," started out to the Coronades in his boat to hunt for abalones. Of course his movements can only be surmised by the event. The supposition is that he moored his boat and began his quest. The Coronades are quite abrupt in their formation—precipitous, but occasionally broken. "Chowder" saw an enormous abalone in a cleft of the rock, in a place covered with water when the tide was in, and, throwing himself on his stomach, he dropped over the ledge to wrench the delicacy from its fastness. Abalones are univalvular, and if, in detaching one from the rock, to which it can fix itself almost immovably, one happens not to wrench it loose at once, it often closes its single shell on the rock, prisoning the spoiling hand and causing inexpressible agony.

This was poor "Chowder's" fate. As his evil star would have it, the abalone was unusually large, and the poor Chinaman, unable to release himself, must have early realized that he was doomed. From his position leaning over the rock, he could not brace himself, or obtain any leverage by which at the sacrifice of the hand, if need be, he could tear himself free.

We can imagine the agony suffered by the poor wretch as he waited long hours for the rising of the tide which should end his misery by death. The actual pain endured must have been unspeakable, and no help was nearer than 18 miles.

We can conceive of nothing so horrible as such a situation, except the ancient Persian punishment of the "Boat," described minutely in Plutarch, in which the victim was thrown to the ground, a boat was turned upside down over him and ... naked, and his face was smeared with honey to attract the insects. There he was left to die. The poor Chinaman's plight was almost as bad as this, but, happily, the returning tide prevented the agony from being so lasting. The inexorable waters, however, shortly did their work. There came a time when the poor Chinaman could strain no longer, and when the briny flood sucked from his lungs the breath of life.

When, yesterday, Chowder's body was recovered by a brother Celestial, his dead hand was still clutched in the remorseless grasp of the abalone, which had so terribly avenged the invasion of his rocky home. The agony the poor fellow had endured was imprinted on his face.

A LUDICROUS SCENE.—A citizen living on E., between Ninth and Tenth streets, desiring to take an early train yesterday morning, fixed his alarm clock in his servant's room, telling her what to do when it sounded. It rattled off at the proper time, when the girl, with one bound, went from the bed through the window out on the back porch, carrying sash and all with her, as clear as any circus rider ever escaped through a paper screen. She then ran down stairs and out the front door, crying "murder" and "police" at the pitch of her voice and it was with much difficulty that she could be persuaded to return to the house at all.—*Washington Chronicle.*

A St. Louis lover gave up a match with a $50,000 heiress because she objected to smoking:

The maid, as by the papers doth appear,
Whom fifty thousand dollars made so dear,
To test Lothario's passion, simply said—
"Forego the weed before we go to wed.
For smoke take flame; I'll be that flame's bright fanner.
To have your Anna give up your Havana.'
But he, when thus she brought him to the scratch.
Lit his cigar and threw away his match.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, February 3, 1874.—Cotton prices are nominal; 15½c for middling uplands. Flour is quiet and prices are strongly in buyers' favor; receipts 9,000 bbls; sales 8,000 bbls; $6 40@7 00 for extra state and $6 40@8 00 for round hoop Ohio. Wheat is a shade firmer with a moderate export demand; receipts 184,000 bu; sales 34 000 bu at 157@155c for No 2 Chicago; 158@160c for No 2 Milwaukee. Rye is quiet. Corn is firm; receipts 95,000 bu; sales 29,000 bush at 83@86c for new western mixed afloat. Barley is firm. Oats steady; receipts 45,000 bush; sales 26,000 bu at 63c for mixed western; 64c for white. Pork is heavy; $16 25 for new mess. Cut Meats are unchanged. Beef steady. Lard is heavy at 9 11-16c for steam and 10c for kettle. Whisky 101c. Sugar quiet. Petroleum—6⅜c for crude and 14¼@14¾c for refined.

TOLEDO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 4.—Flour—The market is quiet and steady, with Fine at $4 00; Superfine, $4 50; Extra, $5 00, Double Extra and Fancy, $7 00@8 00. Buckwheat $7 00 and Rye $5 00 per bbl. Wheat—The market is quiet at generally a slight improvement in quotations, with sales of Amber at 149¾c spot, 149½c seller February, and 149½c seller April. Extra White Michigan last sold at 165c; No. 1 White Michigan 158½c and No. 2 White Michigan at 144c; White Wabash Wheat in moderate request at 163c for No. 2 and 150c for No. 3; Wabash Red Wheat 155½@156c for No. 1, 146@147c for No. 2 and 132@133c for No. 3. Rejected Red nominally 120@122c; Amber Illinois sold at 159c. Corn—The market has ruled dull, but at this time exhibits a better feeling, with a slight upward tendency in prices. High-mixed 66@67c spot, 66½c seller February, 68c seller March, 71c seller May, and 71½c seller June; new Corn 62½c spot and seller February. Low-mixed Corn 64½@65c for regular, and 61½c for new; No-grade Corn 61c for new; Damaged Corn 59c for new; White and Yellow Corn 62½@63½c for new. Oats—The market is without special feature, with sales of No. 2 and Michigan at 47c; No. 1 Oats are held at 49c, without inquiry. Seeds—There is a moderate demand for Clover Seed at $5 15 for medium and $5 40 for Mammoth, last week's quotation; Timothy quiet at $3 50 for Illinois; Flax, $1 76. Dressed Hogs are selling to the extent offered at 20@30c advance at $6 90@7 00. Mill feed quiet at $19 for Bran, $20 for Shorts and Middlings and $24 for Corn Meal per ton. Lard 9c in bbls and kegs. Tallow, 6c for mutton and 6½c for beef. Butter, 30@35c for fresh roll. Potatoes, 100@110c, according to quality. Green Apples $2 50@3 00 per bbl, dried apples 10c, and dried peaches, 20c ℔ lb. Poultry, 10@11c for turkeys, and 8@9c for chickens dressed ℔ lb. Beans, $2 00 for small navy, and 175c for large white per bushel. Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Green, $55@58; Culls, $25@30; Oak ship timber $300; White Wood, $28; Ash lumber, $28; Butternut, $45@50. Pine Lumber we quote as follow: Clear, $50; Second Clear $45; Common boards, $15; Stock Boards, $16; Fencing, $12; Joists and Scantling, $15@20. Shingles in moderate demand; A 1, 18 sawed, $5; No 1 do, $3.75; No 2, $2 50@2.60; A 1 18 shaved, $5.25. Lath, $2.75. Cedar Posts, 20c.

OSWEGO, February 2.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club held at 160c. Corn steady at 80c. Barley firm; Canada held at 210c.

PITTSBURGH, February 2.—Crude Petroleum quiet; held firm at 152½@162½c. Refined quiet; quoted at March, 14½c; April, 15½c.

CLEVELAND, February 2.—Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn steady; sales of low mixed at 67c; old mixed, 70@72c. Oats steady; sales of white at 51c. Petroleum firm, unchanged.

DETROIT, February 3.—Wheat quiet; Extra 163½c; No 1, 157½@158c; No 2 nominal; No 1 Amber, 147½@148c. Corn quiet; No 1 mixed, 64c. Oats steady; No 1 mixed, 47c. Barley, 3 75@4 00. Dressed Hogs held at $7 85. Clover seed nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3—9:15 A. M.—Wheat firm at 127c for No 1; 124½c for No. 2; 127c seller February, 129½c seller March. Live hogs steady at 5¾@5⅞c. Receipts 400 head. Dressed hogs, steady at 6½c. Receipts 2,600; shipments, 100.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Flour dull; superfine, $5@5 80; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $7 50@8 00; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, $8 00@8 75. Wheat, dull; red, 160@165c; amber, 175@180c; white, 185@190c. Rye steady at 96c. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 78@80c; white, 85c. Oats steady at 60@64c; mixed, 55@58½c. Petroleum held at 10½c for crude and 14@14¼c for refined. Whiskey firm at 102c.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer at 145@148c. Corn quiet at 58@61c. Oats steady at 45@51c. Whisky firm at 95c. Cotton dull at 15½c. Pork quiet; nominally $15 50@15 75. Lard quiet and firm; kettle 9½c; steam 9c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7⅜c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9½c. Bulk meats rather weaker; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7⅞@8c; clear, 8½@8¾c. Hogs active; range, $5 75@6 15. Receipts, 2,078.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened firm and higher and closed easier at 123½c cash; 125⅝c seller March. Corn active and higher at 58½c cash; 59⅞c bid seller March. Oats steady at 43c cash; 44c seller March. Barley, No 2 spring in round lots, 190c; No 3, 169@170c. Pork firm and higher at $14 60 cash; $14 95 seller March. Lard steady $9 30 cash. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 5½c; short ribs held at 9½c. Dressed hogs, light firm at $5 70; heavy quiet at $6 55. Live hogs, receipts, 10,900 head; common dull; good strong and active; light, $5 25@5 70, heavy, $5 40@5 80.

BALTIMORE, February 2.—Flour dull, nominal; western superfine, $5 25@6 25; do extra, $6 75@7 25; do family, $7 75@9 00. Wheat quiet and steady; choice white, 195c; fair to prime red, 175@190c; choice amber, 193@195c; good to prime red, 180@190c; common to fair, 160@177c; Penn., 175@178c; Ohio and Indiana, 160@165c; western spring, 150@155c. Corn mixed western dull 75@77c. Oats steady; western, 50@55c; Rye weaker at 94@96c. Provisions strong and quiet; Mess Pork, $16 50. Bulk Meats nominal—shoulders, 6½@7c; clear rib sides, 8½@8¾c. Bacon active jobbing demand; shoulders, 8c; clear rib sides, 9¾@9⅞c. Hams—sugar cured, 12@13c. Lard, 9@9½c. Butter unchanged; fair to fancy western roll, 31@36c; good to fancy, 45@49c. Coffee dull and unchanged at 25@28½c. Whiskey a shade weaker at 101½@102c.

Wool Markets.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Transactions in wool were very large the past week. Sales of 1,755,350 lbs, of which 1,233,350 lbs were domestic. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, medium, extra and double extra, 51@56c; Michigan, 50@52½c; Wisconsin, Western and New York, 48@51c; combing fleeces, 55@58c, tub, 56@57c. scoured 50@100c; superfine and extra pulled, 40@58c; noils, 40@42c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Wool quiet and firm; stock scarce and lighter than for many years. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia double extra and above, 56½@58; extra, 53@56c; medium, 55@57c; coarse, 50@52c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 50@53c; medium, 54@58c; coarse, 50@52c; combing washed, 67½@65c; combing unwashed, 47½@49c; Canada combing, 63@65c; fine unwashed, 36@38c; coarse and medium washed 36@38c; tub washed, 54@57½c; extra and merino pulled, 45@50c; No. 1 and superfine pulled, 48@50c; Texas fine and medium, 32@34½c.

Live Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Beef cattle—Market active and firmer; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 7¾@7⅞c; fair to good, 6@6¾c; common, 4@5½c ℔ cwt. Sheep in fair demand at 5@7½c. Hogs active and higher at $9 25@9 50. Sales 2,000 beeves; 12,000 sheep; 4,000 hogs.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 2.—Beef Cattle—Arrivals, 151 cars; best, $6 50@6 75; medium, $5 00@5 37½; common, $4 50@5 00; stockers, $3 00@4 00; bulls, $2 50@3 00. Hogs—Arrivals, 71 cars; best Philadelphia, $6 50@6 80; Yorkers, $5 90@6 25. Sheep—Arrivals, 18 cars; best, $5 50@6 00; medium, $4 75@5 00; common, $3 00@4 00.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,479 head. The market was dull, with scarcely any sales; prices for shipping grades nominal at Saturday's quotations; stockers sold at $2 75@4 75 for common to choice; shipments, 1,900 head. Hogs—Receipts, 20,328 head. The quality generally was poor, and the market strong for good grades at a range of $5 40@5 90 for good to choice and $5 75@6 10 for extra; poor grades nominal at $5 25@5 35; shipments, 8,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,300 head. The market was active and firm at $4 50@5 25 for fair to choice.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Beeves—Receipts today, 5,980 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 1,110 head, against 9,500 head for the same time last week. The quality was not good generally, but among the offerings were some very fine steers. The demand was fair and sales moderately active at good prices, ranging fully up to the quotations of Friday last and about ¼c higher than on Monday last week. Poor to best Texans, 8@10½c, poor to strictly prime native steers, and oxen 9@13c, with a few of the best at 13¼@13½c. Sheep and Lambs—Fresh receipts, 5,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,500 head, against 28,130 head for the same time last week. The market was firm and active at an advance of rather more than ¼c, common to prime readily sold at 6@7½c; Lambs and extra, 7½@8c, at ... Hogs—Receipts to-day, 6,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far ... head, against ... head last week. The market was firm at ... for ... dressed, and ... for Western, ... live weight ... 1 car Ohio, ...